THE HARVARD REGISTER.

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Re-insurance Fund	182,783 49	
Unpaid Losses	47,485 79	
Other Liabilities	1,327 22	
Surplus	220,731 80	

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The Harvard Register.

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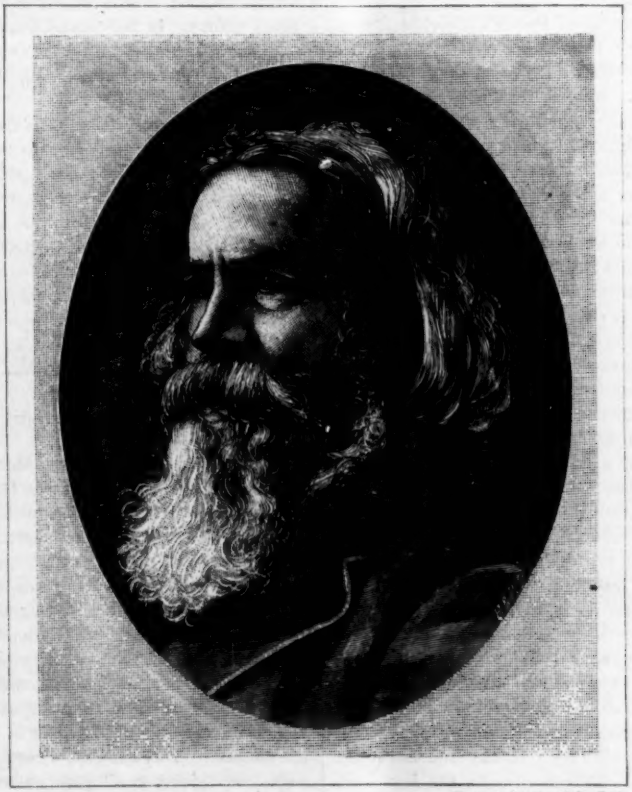
BENJAMIN PEIRCE.

BY EX-PRESIDENT THOMAS HILL, D.D., LL.D.

No name has shed a more brilliant lustre over the academic department of Harvard College, during the last thirty-five years, than that of Benjamin Peirce, of the class of 1829. He was born at Salem, April 4, 1809; was appointed tutor in 1831, University professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in 1833, Perkins professor of astronomy and mathematics in 1842. Tutor Henry Flynt (1693) is the only person ever connected with the College for a longer period. From 1836 to 1846 he issued a series of text-books on geometry, trigonometry, algebra, and "curves, functions and forces." They were so full of novelties that they never became widely popular, except, perhaps, the trigonometry; but they have had a permanent influence upon mathematical teaching in this country; most of their novelties have now become commonplaces in all text-books. The introduction of infinitesimals or of limits into elementary books; the recognition of direction as a fundamental idea; the use of Hassler's definition of a sine as an arithmetical quotient, free from entangling alliance with the size of the triangle; the similar deliverance of the expression of derivative functions and differential co-efficients from the superfluous introduction of infinitesimals; the fearless and avowed introduction of new axioms, when confinement to Euclid's made a demonstration long and tedious, — in one or two of these points European writers moved simultaneously with Peirce, but in all he was an independent inventor, and nearly all are now generally adopted.



From a photograph by Pach.

BENJAMIN PEIRCE, PERKINS PROFESSOR OF ASTRONOMY AND MATHEMATICS.

All his writings are characterized by singular directness and conciseness, and particularly by a happy choice of notation, — a point of great importance to the mathematician, lessening not only his mechanical labor in writing, but also his intellectual labor in grasping and handling the difficult conceptions of his science.

His text-books were also complained of for their condensation, as being therefore obscure; but under competent teachers their brevity was the cause of their superior lucidity. In the Waltham High School his books were used for many years, and the graduates attained thereby a clearer and more useful applicable knowledge of mathematics than was given at any other high school in this country; nor did they find any difficulty in mastering even the demonstration of Arbogast's Polynomial Theorem, as presented by Peirce. The latter half of the volume on the Integral Calculus, full of marks of a great analytical genius, is the only part of all his text-books really too difficult for students of average ability.

Gill's Mathematical Miscellany contained many contributions which showed in a singular light the Harvard professor's power. For example, in the issues for May and November, 1839, he solved, by a system of co-ordinates of his own devising, several problems concerning the involutes and evolutes of curves, which would probably have proved impregnable by any other mode of approach.

During the year 1842, Professors Peirce and Lovering published a "Cambridge Miscellany of Mathematics and Physics," in which Peirce gave an analytical solution of the motion of a top, a criticism of Espy's theory of storms, etc. About the same time he adapted the epicycles of Hipparchus to the analytical forms of modern science; and the method was used by Lovering in meteorological discussions communicated to the American Academy.

The comet of 1843 gave Professor Peirce the opportunity by a few striking lectures in Boston to arouse an interest which led to the foundation of the Observatory at Cambridge; and by his discussions of the orbit with Sears C. Walker, he and that remarkable computer were brought to mutual acquaintance, and prepared for the still more important services to astronomy which they rendered after the discovery of Neptune. This planet was discovered in September, 1846, in consequence of the request of Leverrier to Galle that he should search the zodiac in the neighborhood of longitude 325° for a theoretical cause of certain perturbations of Uranus. But Peirce showed that the discovery was a happy accident; not that Leverrier's calculations had not been exact, and wonderfully laborious, and deserving of the highest honor; but because there were, in fact, two very different solutions of the perturbations of Uranus possible: Leverrier had correctly calculated one, but the actual planet in the sky solved the other; and the actual planet and Leverrier's ideal one lay in the same direction from the earth only in 1846. Peirce's labors upon this problem, while showing him to be the peer of any astronomer, were in no way directed against Leverrier's fame as a mathematician: on the contrary, he testified in the strongest manner that he had examined and verified Leverrier's labors sufficiently to establish their marvellous accuracy and minuteness, as well as their herculean amount.

A few years later, 1851 to 1855, Peirce published the remarkable results of his labors upon Saturn's rings. Professor G. P. Bond had seen the ring divide itself and re-unite, and had thereby been led to show by computation from Laplace's formulæ that the ring could not be solid. Upon this Peirce investigated the problem anew, and showed that the ring, if fluid, could not be sustained by the planet; that satellites could not sustain a solid ring, but that sufficiently large and numerous satellites could sustain a fluid ring, and that the actual satellites of Saturn are sufficient.

In 1849 he was appointed consulting astronomer to the American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac, and rendered efficient service in bringing that publication to its condition of honorable authority; particularly in the lunar tables which he furnished, in his treatment of Neptune, and various methods of computation. He also assisted Professor Bache in the Coast Survey, and was, for many years, of

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great service in that important national work, before he was himself appointed superintendent in 1867. His calculations of the occultations of the Pleiades were very laborious and exact, and furnished an accurate means of studying the form, both of the earth and her satellite; his criterion for rejecting doubtful observations is an ingenious and valuable extension of the law of probabilities to its own correction; his detection of the mental error of lurking personal preferences for individual digits is a curious specimen of that acuteness of observation which characterizes his own mind.

He held the office of superintendent of the Coast Survey from 1867 to 1874. Coming after such able men as Hassler and Bache to an office which required not only familiarity with mathematics and physics, but also great knowledge of men, and executive ability, he was not found wanting, but showed that the theory of the Stoics will sometimes hold good to-day, — the really great man shows himself great by any and every standard. The Coast Survey has, since the year 1845, steadily advanced in public favor, and its work commands the highest respect among all men competent to judge throughout the world, as being not only of direct service to the nation, but as making constant valuable additions to science.

Many monographs, bearing the marks of Peirce's individuality and peculiar power, have been read by him before various academies, societies, and institutions; but only the results of most of them have ever been furnished for publication. Among these may be mentioned an investigation of the forms of stable equilibrium for a fluid in an extensible sack floating in another fluid, being an *a priori* embryology. Also, the motions of a billiard-ball, an instance in nature of discontinuity, when the ball leaves its curve, and goes on a tangent; another, the motion of a sling, curious from the immense variety of forms comprised under exceedingly simple uniform conditions.

In 1857 he published a volume summing up the most valuable and most brilliant results of analytical mechanics, interspersing them with original results of his own labor. A year or two later an American student in Germany asked one of the most eminent professors there, what books he would recommend on analytical mechanics: the answer was instantaneous, "There is nothing fresher and nothing more valuable than your own Peirce's recent quarto." In this volume occurs a singular instance of a characteristic which I have already mentioned. Peirce assumes as self-evident that a line which is wholly contained upon a limited surface, but which has neither beginning nor end on that surface, must be a curve re-entering upon itself. By means of this hyper-Euclidean axiom he reduces a demonstration which would otherwise occupy half a dozen pages to a dozen lines.

In 1870, through the "labors of love" of persons engaged on the Coast Survey, an edition of a hundred lithographed copies was published, of certain communications to the "National Academy" upon "Linear Associative Algebra." In 1852 Hamilton of Dublin had published his wonderful volume on Quaternions; and this had been followed by various other attempts to create an algebra more useful in geometrical and physical research than the co-ordinates of Descartes. Ordinary algebra deals only with quantitative relations, and the object of the Arithmetic of Lines, and of Cartesian co-ordinates, had been to reduce distances and directions to a comparison of quantity. But Hamilton introduced quality also; and his algebra employed the dimensions of space, unchanged and essentially diverse, in computation. His imitators and followers had not succeeded in improving, or in really adding to, his methods. But Peirce, in these communications to the Academy, attacks the problem, according to his wont, with astonishing breadth of view, and boldness of plan. He begins with a definition of mathematics, shows the variety of processes included in his definition, passes then to its symbols, shows the nature of qualitative and of quantitative algebras, and of those which combine the two, and says he will investigate the general subject of algebra. First, he limits himself in this volume to algebras handling less than seven distinct qualities; that is, not exceeding six. The notation is then discussed, and the necessary enlargements and modifications of the algebraic signs and symbols are clearly defined. The distributive and associative principles in multiplication are adopted, but not the commutative: and he confines himself to linear algebras; that is, to those in which every expression is reducible to an algebraic sum of terms each expressive of a single quality. After a full discussion of the general results which must be found in all algebras under these conditions, he begins with single algebras, then double, then triple, and so on up to sextuple, making nearly a hundred algebras which he shows to be possible, and of which he gives the great features. There are almost no comments upon them; and it is only by a patient examination for himself that the reader discovers, that, of all these numerous algebras, only three have ever been heard of before. First, of the two single algebras we have one, which is the common algebra, including its simpler form of arithmetic. Secondly, of the three double algebras we have one, viz., the Calculus of Leibnitz and Newton. Thirdly, of over twenty quadruple algebras, only one has been used, the Quaternions of Hamilton. Such is a brief abstract of this book of marvellous prophecy. The most noteworthy things which he has done since its publication are a course of Lowell lectures, given about a year ago, on "Ideality in Science," and a series of communications to the American Academy, which, it is understood, is still to be continued. In the Lowell lectures he embodies many of his views on philosophy and religion which are peculiarly dear to him, and are always listened to with profound interest, even by those of less religious nature. In the communications to the Academy he is discussing, with all his wonted power, questions of cosmical physics, and particularly theories concerning the source and supply of the sun's heat.

While Professor Peirce has the tenacity of grasp, and power of endurance, which enable him to make the most intricate and tedious numerical computations, he is still more distinguished by intensity and fervor of action in every part of his nature, an enthusiasm for whatever is noble and beautiful in the world or in art, in fiction or real life; an exalted moral strength and purity; a glowing imagination which soars into the seventh heavens; an insight and a keenness of external observation which makes the atom as grand to him as a planet; a depth of reverence which exalts him while he abases himself.

THE BEQUEST OF DR. MARTYN PAINE.

On the evening of Sunday, March 9, 1851, Robert Troup Paine, a member of the senior class, was found lying dead on the sofa in his room, 14 Holworthy Hall. A book had fallen from his hand, and near him were a bottle of ether, some morphine, and part of a bottle of champagne. His chum had left him in good health and spirits on the previous morning, and there was no conceivable motive for suicide; but he had undoubtedly killed himself. He was the only child of his parents, and the object of their tender solicitude, admiration, and love. The parents at once set about preparing an elaborate memoir of their son; but ten months later the mother died, leaving the father — Dr. Martyn Paine of New York, a graduate of the College in 1813, and a physician, author, and professor of medicine — to complete and issue the memoir. This memoir, a costly book of more than five hundred pages, was given to all persons who had known its subject, and was also placed in all the principal libraries of the country. It contains, besides an account of his sickly infancy and feeble childhood, many essays written by the youth at school and college, affectionate letters to and from his parents, and letters about him from his teachers, classmates, and other friends. The stranger who glances over it will probably conclude that Robert Troup Paine was an affectionate, eccentric, and serious-minded youth, of good parts, with a rather precocious faculty of expression, but of unsound body. To his parents he was an extraordinary moral and intellectual phenomenon, without fault or blemish.

To commemorate this son, to manifest the parental love which he bore him, and the admiration and respect which he felt for his character, became the prime object of the father's life. In 1853 Dr. Paine executed a will which differed only in its details from the will which was proved at his death, — so soon after the death of his son and wife had he determined upon the main features of the bequest which we are now to describe. His last will, entirely written in his own hand, was dated April 28, 1864, and had but two short and unimportant

codicils, one added in 1871, and the other in 1877. He lived to the great age of eighty-three years; retired from the world, solitary, penurious, busy in authorship, not altogether successful in the care of his property, but wholly bent upon consecrating every thing of which he should die possessed to the memory of his beloved son, by connecting his name with the advancement of great public interests. If self-denial and self-abnegation can give the possessor of property a clear right to dispose of it as he pleases, Dr. Paine had acquired that right. As he says in his will, "The property which I possess has been earned by my own hard and unremitting labors, and therefore through the sacrifice of many comforts, and most of the common recreations of society, during a professional life of nearly half a century."

Dr. Paine died on the 10th of November, 1877; and by his will left all his real and personal estate, with the exception of a few small legacies and gifts, to the President and Fellows of Harvard College for certain uses which he elaborately described. The personal property, amounting to twenty-four thousand dollars, has been received by the College; but the real estate was lost to the trust which Dr. Paine desired to create, through his ignorance of a statute of the State of New York which declares that no devise of real estate to a corporation shall be valid, unless such corporation be expressly authorized by its charter, given by the State of New York, or by a New York statute, to take by devise. The result of the litigation on the will was that the gift of the personalty to Harvard College was valid, but that as to his real estate the testator died intestate.

The first instructions of the will to the President and Fellows are that no part of the property is to be applied to any of the uses of the will until the annual income shall amount to eight thousand dollars. From thirty-five to fifty years must therefore elapse before the bequest becomes available; and the longer time is the more probable because the investments are limited to United States stocks, State stocks and mortgages, upon all of which the rate of interest is low. But, as Dr. Paine remarks in his will, "were the time to exceed a generation, the delay would not affect injuriously the objects of this bequest, which make no distinction among the generations which are to come."

The three primary objects of the trust are, —

Sixteen scholarships of $300 apiece	$4,800 a year.
Prize treatises (a prize of $5,000 every fourth year) . .	1,500 "
Books for the College Library	800 "

The balance of $900 a year is devoted to an accumulating fund designed to insure the perpetual execution of the three primary trusts. The scholarships, the prizes, and the books are all to bear the name of Robert Troup Paine: the name of his father appears only in connection with one of the subjects of the prize treatises. There is nothing peculiar in the dispositions about the scholarships and the library appropriation, except their length and minuteness; but the arrangements about prize treatises are novel and interesting. In the first place, the prize is a large one, and the treatises are supposed to be elaborate and extensive works occupying years in preparation; $1,500 are to be invested annually for this purpose, and the amount accumulated in four years is to be used as follows: $5,000 for the quadrennial prize, $1,000 for the compensation of the judges, $500 for the President of the College, and the balance, if any, for advertising and expenses. The recipient of a prize is required to print at his own expense, and put on sale, at least five hundred copies of his treatise. One-half of the proceeds of the sale go to the author, and one-half to the College to create a fund (not to exceed $15,000), the interest of which is to be paid annually to the President. The moiety from sales, after the President's Fund has been provided, is to be used for offering occasionally extra prizes upon the same conditions. In case no worthy treatise is offered for any prize, that prize is to be offered again in addition to the regular series. Thus there is provision for an unbroken series of quadrennial prizes of $5,000 each, and also for irregular prizes, of the same amount, dependent on certain contingencies. The judges are to be paid, and, to compensate the President for the trouble which these circumstantial arrangements will give him, he is to receive $500 every time a prize is awarded. Moreover, if the treatises are successful books which command a sale, the President's Fund will become a source of regular income for the President.

Twelve subjects are specified by Dr. Paine for the first series of prize treatises, covering forty-eight years; but after that series has been completed, the President and Fellows may substitute other subjects for those prescribed by the testator, except that the third, fifth, sixth, and ninth subjects must always be given out in their order.

The subjects specified are substantially as follows: —

1. Ethnic religions and the progress of Protestant Christianity.
2. Commerce as a science and an art.
3. The progress of medicine.
4. The constitution of civil society and the philosophy of legislation.
5. A general work upon inorganic chemistry.
6. A general work upon materia medica and therapeutics, based upon Dr. Paine's work on that subject.
7. Agriculture as a science and an art.
8. The science of political economy.
9. A work upon human physiology.
10. A general view of natural philosophy — its progress and influence.
11. The progress of the useful arts.
12. A retrospective view of the human race — its arts, sciences, and laws; and the changes of population in different countries.

It will be perceived that these are all subjects of general interest at present, upon which elaborate treatises have been published, in this century at least, without the stimulus of prizes, much oftener than once in forty-eight years. Whether they are subjects of perennial interest, or not, only the coming centuries can determine. At any rate, the experiment to which Dr. Paine devotes one-fifth of his bequest is a legitimate one, and the conditions under which it is to be tried are ingeniously contrived to promote its success.

The accumulating fund which Dr. Paine provides is intended to protect his bequest against impairment by losses upon investments, a decline in the value of money, or expenses of management not otherwise provided for. It is not under any circumstances to accumulate without check; but when the annual income of the fund reaches $2,200, scholarships are to be maintained from this fund, except when it is needed for the specific purposes for which it is established.

Dr. Paine says that his will, written in 1864, was the mature result of many years of deliberation. It bears the evidence of much thought and of an intense desire to foresee and provide against all the difficulties which in the course of centuries could attend the execution of his trusts. How successful he has been, only time can show. But, if such a legacy had been left to the College in 1680, it would now, in all probability, be secure, effectual in promoting science and learning at the present day, and promising continued usefulness in time to come.

REMINISCENCES OF HARVARD SIXTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

BY HON. HENRY KEMBLE OLIVER.[1]

I RESUME my story about the slight hazing scrape of 1814, with which I concluded my reminiscences in the April number of THE HARVARD REGISTER: —

Arriving at the third floor of Hollis, and tapping lightly at a door, we were bid to enter; and entrance disclosed a room, the darkness of which was made visible by a single shaded lamp upon the centre of a long, cloth-covered table, around which sat an array of scholarly-looking men in silk gowns and Oxford caps. One, more sedate and solemn of visage than the rest, yet urbane and gentle of deportment and speech, addressed me somewhat thusly: "Oliver, — that, I think, is your name; is it not?" — "Yes, sir." — "Oliver, the college government, on reviewing the record of your examination after your matriculation had been announced, regretted to find that errors had accidentally been made, which it will be necessary to correct, both for your sake and that of the College. We do not doubt that all will be made right, for your general appearance was good; but we must verify the

[1] Henry Kemble Oliver, class of 1818 at both Harvard and Dartmouth Colleges, and now mayor of Salem, Mass., an office to which he has been chosen at the last four elections. He is in his eightieth year, and is the oldest mayor in the Commonwealth. — *Editor.*

record, and it will be necessary to re-examine you in Greek and Latin. Take this Greek Testament, and translate a few verses in the Gospel of St. Mark. Make your own selection." Opening thereto at hazard, I read off as directed, quite rapidly and correctly, till stopping me he said, "Why, that is very well indeed. Take now this copy of Virgil, and select a passage in the Æneid, where you please, and give the translation of a dozen lines." Opening as directed, I alighted upon a familiar spot, and Anglicized it without difficulty. "Well, well, Oliver, that is enough, and wholly satisfactory. Gentlemen professors, those of you who are of opinion that Oliver's matriculation should be confirmed, will please say Aye." The response seemed to be unanimous; and saying to me, "It is all right: you may retire; good-night!" I was dismissed. The only thing that I did not quite understand, was what sounded like suppressed or smothered laughter coming from the closet of the room and from within and beneath the beds thereof. But the mystery was solved when I explained the adventure to my more knowing chum, both of us having a jolly laugh over the innocent fraud, and both of us enjoying a similar joke in turn, in our own sophomore year.

An occasional baptism by sprinkling from an upper window or from a pail adroitly adjusted during absence from one's room, so that the opening of the door turned said vessel, and so washed the returner; the piling of sticks of wood outside the door, the opening whereof tumbled said sticks upon one's head (yet helped out his supply of fuel); the insertion of a frozen codfish between the sheets of the bed, so that you caught a shiver and a fish, both at once, — these, and kindred frisky bagatelles, made up the jocose hazing of my day, so far as I recall it.

The method of commons was, as is detailed in Professor Peabody's article in the February issue of THE HARVARD REGISTER. But in my day — and I do not know when the practice was discontinued — some of the members of College paid the expense of their own board by acting as servitors to the several messes in the dining-rooms in University Hall. These servitors, at summons of the first bell preceding each meal, repaired to the kitchens in the basement of University Hall, and thence conveyed the food to the several tables in the four eating-rooms — one for each class — on the floor above, these tables having already been laid with the ordinary table-ware. When the tables were all ready, the second bell, which Byron calls

> — the softening, overpowering knell,
> The tocsin of the soul, the dinner-bell, —

summoned the hungry crowd, and there was a rush from all the several Halls towards "Commons Hall." We servitors (I was one) were in readiness, each at his assigned table, to perform the ordinary functions of the craft, and to procure, if called for, whatever any student might choose over and above what was on his mess-table. These exceptional supplies were called *sizings*, — a word imported from the English universities, and designating something in addition to a student's daily rations, either of meat, vegetables, or of bread and butter, — the latter being usually in shape of a parallelopipedon, each side of which was an inch square, not always of the better sort, occasionally even bitter, and only fit for batter-butter. Whoever desired a sizing wrote his name on a slip of paper, and the kind of sizing he desired. The waiter took the slip to the steward in the basement, who entered the cost upon his book, whence it duly found its way to the student's term-bill. A good deal of this thing was done in my time, and whether now, or how lately, discontinued, I know not.

Now, this business of waiting not only had in it no element of abasement, nor produced any feeling of abjectness, but its necessity on the part of both those serving and those served generated a sympathetic feeling on the part of the latter for the former, and not seldom overt and significant manifestations of respect for the courage and heroism displayed by such effort at achieving an education. Many a time did the carver, as he cut off and laid aside a tidbit of meat, proclaim, "That's for Oliver, and none of you fellows must touch it." I never fared any the worse, — rather realizing that "it is good that a man hope, and quietly wait," and that "he that waiteth shall be honored." Some of Harvard's best did thus bring in "that which should be set on the tables," and did serve and wait thereat. In fact, without this aid, and the aid derived from keeping country schools during the winter vacations, — when the "masters boarded 'round," or were let out to the lowest bidder for board, — they could not have been Harvard's best, since they could not have been of Harvard at all.

This method of commons at University Hall, — which then had a broad piazza along its front, with wide steps leading up at each end, — brings to memory a scene which occurred in my freshman year, and of which, I believe, the Muse of history has not made record, and which could not have happened but for the unwise allotment of the several dining-rooms, — the seniors occupying the northern hall, the juniors the southern, and those natural-born hostiles, the sophomores and freshmen, the two interior and adjacent halls, which were separated by a partition in the centre of which were folding-doors, having on each side a circular loop-hole of about four feet in diameter, and closed with very thin wood-work. The reverse of this arrangement of the classes should have been adopted, so that the last-named irrepressible hotspurs would have had the now cooler-blooded and passionless juniors and seniors as intervening restraints. But it was otherwise, *et hinc illæ lachrymæ*. On this occasion the several tables were occupied by their messes; and the onset was only delayed till the arrival of the tutors and resident graduates, whose table was upon a platform somewhat above the general level, and one of whom usually saw to it that the feast was not "bankrupt of due blessing." While thus waiting, the intervening door being open, a freshman at a table near by, not having attained his potato, and none remaining, invoked a friendly sophomore to supply the needful. Immediate compliance followed, and a bouncer came hurtling through the air, and, having described its parabolic curve, plunged into a bowl replete with gravy, — *grava-men causa offensionis*, — spattering its unctuous anointment over every thing and everybody. With a whoop and a hurrah, and some unparadisiacal idioms interjected, the fugitive vegetable was returned, and with such accuracy of aim as to perform a similar sebaceous function for its original propellers, so that never was seen a mortal group so thoroughly greased with an oleaginous chrism of drizzly drip. Then came the tug of war, in which the two full hosts engaged, seizing on every thing within reach, hurled from room to room the spread of every table, — flesh, vegetable, and cereal, with plates, spoons, and every thing of that sort, not withholding even perilous knives and forks, — till the tables were denuded, and the two floors strewed with their broken contents.

It was all done in the twinkling of an eye, and was full of danger; yet no one was seriously hurt. Believing with honest Jack Falstaff, that "discretion is the better part of valor," that a "living coward may be more useful than a dead hero," and that, as said Nick Udall, in 1542, —

> "The same man that rinneth awaie,
> May again fight anither daie," —

and with the discreet example of Horace, who frankly thus owned up, —

> "Tecum Philippas, et celerem fugam
> Sensi, relictâ non bene parmulâ," —

many of the small and timid fry sought parietal protection in the nearest entry, and were safe from the shower of grub and crockery-ware.

The arrival of the upper table officials ended the spurt, and an unseemly and foolish spurt it was. These gentlemen gazed with unassumed bewilderment at the anomalous hodge-podge and jumbled mess that littered the floors; but, soon taking in the situation, they uttered the usual grace over their own food, and ate it, — all the rest being past praying for. My memory fails me as to any action in the matter by the College authorities. In fact, it must have been difficult, if not impossible, to have identified the initial culprits, and decimation might have made matters worse.

Allusion may here be made to two organizations now among the bygones of Harvard. These were the Engine Company and the Harvard Washington Corps. The former consisted of about fifty persons from the two upper classes. Their functions were those of the ordinary firemen of the old-fashioned tub-engines, with their brakes and buckets and hose, all to be utilized in case of fire in any of the College halls, yet not forbidden to aid in any emergency of fire in the

near vicinity. Their "tub" was one of the old air-chamber construction; and the company had its fire-wards, hosemen, pipeman (sometimes yclept chief squirter), and a chaplain, — this last always on parade-days in sacerdotal costume of the antique pattern, and doubtless a valuable official in such a parish. They turned out for drill once a month, clad in garbs infinitely varied and droll. Filling their machine at the old pumps in the College yard, they started on the normal fireman's trot, made the tour of the buildings, with occasional stops for exercising at the brakes, paying especial attention to any rooms the windows of which might have been left open, or occupied by curious and admiring faces. The company was disbanded very many years ago; one alleged cause being that it did not rigidly confine its operations within normal, aqueous limitations, and that at its annual festal occasions Bacchus, rather than Neptune, ruled the feast.

The other organization, as its name indicates, was military, and comprised a roll of some eighty members, volunteering for the purpose of exercise and drill. My memory recalls it as an admirably disciplined body of men, encouraged by the College government and by the State, the latter lending arms and equipments. The sketch of the company as given in the March HARVARD REGISTER by Henry Winthrop Sargent (1830), an ex-commander, would apply equally well for my day. I think one of its commanders was Col. James W. Sever (1817), afterwards commander of the Boston Cadets, and whose name will always be remembered as the founder of Sever Hall. Some years later it was commanded by Col. George Peabody (1823), of Salem. I myself was not a member, my Liliputism preventing, though from my irrepressible musical bent, I think I could

> —— "have beat
> The doubling drum with furious heat."

Its motto was, *Tam Marti quam Mercurio.* That of the Engine Company might appropriately have been, *Tam Baccho quam Neptuno.*

The corps died out during the College rebellion of 1834, when matters at Harvard were in a state of row, riot, and general rumpus, after the adjustment of which it was not regenerated, all its paraphernalia of war having been returned to the State. I recall a rebellion in the summer of 1815, growing out of the withholding of the holiday usually conceded to the three classes remaining at College after the senior class had closed its work and its members had retired to their several homes to prepare their Commencement parts. On this occasion the remaining classes were ordered to appear as usual at their recitation-rooms. The innovation, as sudden as it was repulsive, was almost universally resisted; the students quietly ignoring the order, and filing from chapel to their rooms. This classical strike, quite like all other strikes, proved to be boomerangish, the strikers suffering more than the stricken.

I recall also some other associations of the day, whether now living, I know not. There was the Hasty Pudding Club, so called from the alleged fact that that farinaceous food formed a part of the provender at its suppers. There was also the Navy Club, which every summer, arrayed in Jack-Tar costume, and having the needful "*robur et æs triplex circa pectus,*" dared the perils of the vasty deep, whence

> Sporting, for a day or two, upon the ocean briny,
> They brought an ancient, fish-like smell, and not a little winy.

Some of these fancy associations were not over-rigorous in their observance of the laws of temperance, such remissness leading to the not unnatural nor unmerited terminus of their existence. There were other societies, with higher aims, united for literary work, advance, and mutual encouragement and aid in the real objects of College life. The Φ. B. K. was then in vigorous and healthful life, taking into its fold, as ever since, the best scholars of each class, and adopting also, as honorary members, those who in after alumnal life achieved a reputable name as scholars. Long may it live and prosper! I have also noticed that within a few years the Greek alphabet has been largely coerced to supply letters nuncupatory of associations of varied purposes, the letters so employed doubtless suggesting to members what the several objects of the clubs may be.

And now, before closing this batch of reminiscences, let me blame my right eye (my left is blind) for not detecting in my former contribution the gross error of "*ovum ovo similior,*" which should have read "*ovum ovo similius,*" as *ovum* is neuter *usque ad* "hatch," when its cockdom or hendom is made manifest, so far as chickdom or chickdown will permit. My next contribution, somewhat shorter than either of the former, will conclude these reminiscences, which I trust are affording my readers, especially the older graduates, some of the pleasure which the recollection of my college days affords me.

THE HARVARD "ANNEX."

BY THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON.

HEINRICH HEINE says in his "Reisebilder" that the young men of the present day are very severely taxed. They have so much to keep in their heads, he says, — whist, politics, genealogies, the liturgy, the science of carving, and all sorts of things, — that it is no wonder if they neglect their mathematics and history. Observing these and other drawbacks in respect to the young men at Harvard College, it has long seemed desirable that some share of their unemployed privileges should fall to their sisters. When the institution pays out some $25,000 annually, in scholarships, to induce young men to come and be taught, could not some opening be made for young women who would come for nothing? This question was long pondered by many minds. There were obstacles — which, if not insurmountable, at least seemed insurmountable to the proper authorities — in the way of the direct admission of women to the undergraduate department. It turned out, however, that a plan of "private collegiate instruction" was practicable, which should secure to women some, at least, of the advantages of the regular course.

There was no absolute novelty in the mere instruction of women by Harvard professors: this has existed in Cambridge ever since I can remember. My own elder sisters, more than thirty years ago, belonged to classes taught in geometry by Professor Peirce, and in Italian by Dr. Bachi. At a later period Professors Agassiz and Felton established their school for girls, but this was not and could not be collegiate instruction. The systematic organization of such instruction, with examinations identical with those of the young men, with the same instructors, and with courses precisely parallel, is the step now taken by the "Annex."

Looking at this from the point of view of a co-educationist, and being therefore quite ready to criticise it if needful, I am yet bound to speak of the whole enterprise with the heartiest respect. For one, I never could look with entire sympathy upon the "Harvard examinations for women." However valuable such examinations may have been in England, with the prestige of Oxford and Cambridge behind them, they never seemed to hold at all the same place in America, where there were already colleges offering not merely a fair standard of examinations, but also the instruction that preceded. But it is a merit of the "Annex" that it gives to the "examinations" themselves a new merit: it makes them practically a part of a system, and gives them a far more definite *raison d'être.*

So far as the new enterprise is itself concerned, it seems to have been admirably planned and managed. Under the circumstances, the College authorities did the very best thing for it in simply letting it alone. So long as the President and Fellows were not prepared to accept it as a regular part of the College system, the less they had to say about it the better. As I have always understood, they rested their acquiescence on this simple ground: that, so long as the salaries of the professors were low, they could not be prohibited from taking private pupils; and if they chose that these pupils should be women, and that their instruction should be systematized into a course parallel to the College course, this was nobody's business but their own. This I take to have been the position of the higher College officials; but as for the professors themselves, and the ladies who organized the course, much more positive praise should be given.

Some of the professors, no doubt, were glad to have additional private pupils at fair prices; but there were quite as many who had no need or time or strength for such pupils, and who yet entered eagerly into the enterprise from the feeling that it was a just and desirable thing. At the outset of the new movement I was permitted by

the secretary of the committee to look at many of the letters received from the professors, giving their views as to the project; and I must say that a more generous and manly set of letters I never saw. There was in them not a trace of intellectual contempt, or distrust of the willingness of young women to do their share in the undertaking; and some, from whom I should least have expected it, expressed the wish that the College could do more, and could afford to women official as well as unofficial instruction. Their whole attitude seemed very different from that which a body of German professors, for instance, would have taken, and did credit not merely to the men themselves, but to the intellectual position already won by American women.

The whole position taken by the ladies of the committee has seemed to me also most honorable. So far as I know them, they have not been in the slightest degree disturbed by the bugbear of co-education, on the one side; nor have they been, on the other, anxious to anticipate that issue, and to urge co-education. They have simply done the duty that lay nearest to them, and let the rest take its course. They have, so far, had enough to do in the laborious details of perfecting the organization, adapting it to the demands of individual pupils, and raising the necessary funds to carry it on. The "Annex" cannot at present be called, in any full sense, a co-educative institution; yet it secures some of the most important results of such institutions in giving to both sexes the same teachers and the same examinations, and in bringing them to dwell side by side in the same collegiate atmosphere. This does much to secure that mutual self-respect which is so important for both young men and young women. And this having been accomplished, and so quietly as hardly to have made a ripple on the surface, we may safely leave the rest to time.

When women were first admitted to the recitations and lectures of University College, in London, — these being preparatory to the examinations of London University, — the new-comers were kept in separate classes; but the instructors found it so much more convenient to combine these classes that one by one fell into the habit of doing it, and now there are very few courses in which there is any separation whatever. It seems to me that it must be so, in the end, at Harvard, if the matter is simply let alone. If Professor Peirce, for instance, has a class of two young men in quaternions at four P.M. in his own house, and a class of two young women in the same pleasing pursuit at the same spot at five P.M., it seems to me impossible that he should not soon, to save time, combine the two classes, and make a human quaternion out of all four pupils. Such a labor-saving invention would be quickly followed, I should think, by the Greek professor and the professor of Early English, and the rest of them, and we should wake up, some fine morning, and find that we had co-education at Harvard without knowing it.

AGRICULTURAL ZOÖLOGY.

BY PROFESSOR D. D. SLADE.

THE science of agriculture has not been behind in the rapid strides which have marked the advancement of all sciences during the last three decades; and no one who is the least qualified to judge in the matter can fail to see the necessity of making every possible provision to meet the demands which such progress must create, not only in agriculture itself, but in all departments with which it is allied. An education, then, in agriculture being granted as indispensable, it is evident that such education should be as comprehensive as circumstances will allow. Hence the advantages to be gained by the connection of an agricultural school with a university, whereby every facility for obtaining knowledge is open to its students. We are well aware that this very point has given rise to much controversy in the European agricultural schools, some contending that these should be entirely separate institutions, while others as firmly maintain that an agricultural education should constitute a part of the university course. It would be out of place in this connection to enter into this controversy. We would merely state, what may have already been surmised, that we coincide with the advocates of the latter system as one that is better suited to our general system of education.

The Bussey Institution enjoys special advantages, for, in addition to the courses given at Jamaica Plain, its students in regular standing may freely attend any of the courses of instruction in the other departments of the University. Although its numbers have hitherto been small, who will have the temerity to say that the following lines from Secretary Flint's report on the agricultural schools of Europe may not in the future be equally applicable to this school? "Many a grand enterprise, like many an illustrious man, grows up from small beginnings. Schwerz, who may be called the founder of the agricultural school at Hohenheim, began its direction towards the close of the year 1818, with only eight pupils, six of whom were natives of Würtemberg and two from abroad. It is now generally admitted, and I think with justice, to stand at the head of the institutions for agricultural education in Europe."

It is almost universally conceded at the present time, that a knowledge of agricultural zoölogy, by which we mean the anatomy and physiology of domestic animals, including with these their pathology and therapeutics, is essential to the educated practical farmer. That this department holds an important place in every agricultural college in Europe, whether such college exists as a separate institution, or is connected with a university, is fully evident by a glance at their curricula. At Hohenheim, for example, we find laid down in the regular course of study, the anatomy and physiology of domestic animals, general and special zoölogy, microscopical observations, veterinary science, including remedies and receipts, pathology and therapeutics of domestic animals, aid to animals in giving birth, shoeing animals, and veterinary clinical demonstrations. At the agricultural college of Poppelsdorf, connected with the university at Bonn, the studies include, in addition to the natural history of the vertebrata, the anatomy and physiology of domestic animals, their diseases and treatment, a knowledge of the external conformation of horses, the breeding of horses and cattle, as well as the breeding and rearing of smaller domestic animals. At the college at Halle, they teach anatomy and physiology of domestic animals, external appearances of domestic animals, appraisal of horses, therapeutics, practical dissection, general zoölogy, comparative anatomy, and general physiology. There is also a hospital for animals. At the Royal Prussian Academy at Proskau, the course in zoölogy comprises general zoölogy, natural history of domestic animals, practical work in the zoölogical and physiological laboratories, veterinary clinics, and practical dissections. The university at Göttingen has a regular veterinary school in connection with its agricultural department. The agricultural institute at Jena, an integral part of the university, offers veterinary science, anatomy and physiology of domestic animals on the farm, pathology and therapeutics, chirurgery, shoeing, etc., an infirmary for sick animals, with a room for operations and the necessary instruments. These examples, which might be continued indefinitely, will suffice to show the prominence given to the sciences in question. In our own country, more or less provision has been made for the study of agricultural zoölogy in nearly all the State agricultural colleges. During the first years of the Bussey Institution, it was thought advisable to combine within the period of one year, all that was deemed essential in these branches to the practical farmer or agricultural overseer; and, although this course is still pursued with many who cannot afford longer time or greater outlay, yet the tendency now is to more advanced study, extending over a course of two years, and combining practical research. During the past winter much good work has been accomplished in the dissecting-room, and great interest has been shown by the students in this particular department. Unquestionably, in the near future, provision will be made for clinical study by the establishment of an infirmary or hospital for sick and disabled animals, needing medical or surgical treatment, which can be brought there and receive attention for a moderate fee, the cadaver, in case of death, becoming the property of the Institution.

It is not to be expected that the agriculturist should become an expert in the veterinary art; but it is desirable that he should acquire that amount of knowledge which will enable him to treat in a rational manner the most common diseases of his stock, to know when to call in more skilful aid, and at the same time, by his superiority, to exert an influence over ignorance and superstition. This requisite amount of knowledge is, however, to be gained only by faithful and diligent application in the right direction.

THE ARNOLD ARBORETUM.

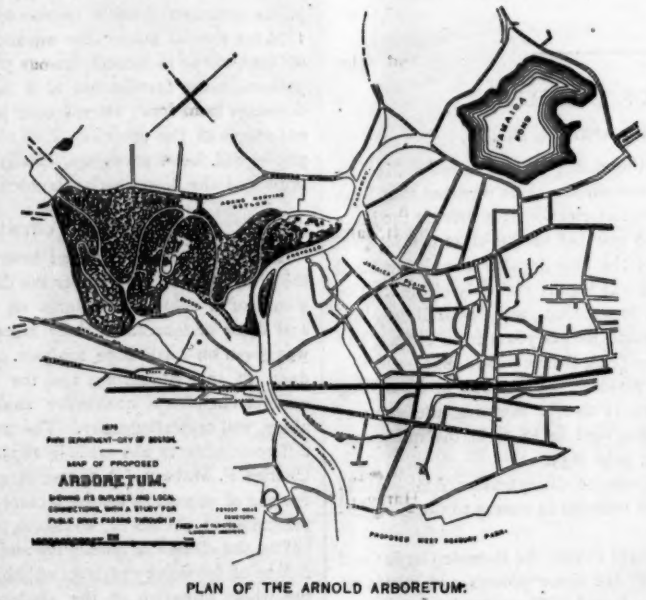
JAMES ARNOLD, an eminent merchant of New Bedford, whose garden was one of the first in this country to be arranged in the English landscape style, and one of the chief attractions for strangers visiting that city, bequeathed, at the time of his death in 1871, a certain portion of his property to three trustees, George B. Emerson, John James Dixwell, and Francis E. Parker, "to be by them applied for the promotion of agricultural or horticultural improvements or other philosophical or philanthropic purposes at their discretion." After careful consideration of the subject, these trustees decided to co-operate with Harvard College in establishing, upon the Bussey estate in West Roxbury, owned by the College, a place for the cultivation and study of forest-trees, to be called the "Arnold Arboretum." The final arrangements were completed, and the property, valued at about $100,000, was transferred to the College, March 29, 1872.

By the agreement between the trustees of the Arnold bequest and the College, the property was to accumulate until its value reached $150,000, and certain life estates in the Bussey property expired.

Charles S. Sargent was at first, June 19, 1872, appointed curator, and later, Nov. 4, 1873, director, of the Arboretum, and also of the Botanic Garden at Cambridge. The Arboretum and Garden were thus advantageously kept under one management until Sept. 1, 1879, when the funds of the Arboretum had reached the value stipulated. Then the provisions of the agreement were carried out by the appointment of Mr. Sargent as the Arnold professor of arboriculture.

The portion of the Bussey estate set apart for the Arboretum comprises 130 acres, of remarkably varied topography, and already contains a large number of forest-trees, many of noble proportions; the eminence known as "Hemlock Hill" being covered by a grove of hemlock-trees, unequalled both in beauty and situation by any in the vicinity of Boston.

Although less difficult to establish an arboretum in a warmer climate, yet the selection of West Roxbury was the wisest plan, for the trees there raised will have a much severer test, and the results of the scientific experiments will be more valuable. The grounds being inside the corporate limits of Boston, render them easy of access to visitors; while the close relation to Harvard College, with her libraries and faculty, must always be of great advantage.



PLAN OF THE ARNOLD ARBORETUM.

The small amount annually expended, and the uncertainty of the final arrangement of the grounds, restricted the operations of the Arboretum. The work done consisted chiefly in thinning out and properly caring for the trees already upon the land, and the raising of a nursery stock of seedling trees for future planting and for exchanges. Correspondence was opened with all kindred institutions; and in every country correspondents were found, with whom seeds and plants have been exchanged. An important feature of the work is the distribution of trees to responsible persons. More than 40,000 seedling trees, and also herbaceous plants and seeds, have been thus distributed. Of these, upwards of 30,000 were sent to various parts of this country, and the rest to Europe. The Arboretum has influenced experiments by private individuals, chiefly in Rhode Island, for ascertaining the best species of trees to cultivate, and the best methods of cultivation adapted to the exposed Atlantic coast. A prominent railway corporation in Kansas is also making tests upon a sufficiently large scale to determine the proper trees with which to plant and render habitable and productive the treeless regions in the West.

Of the work accomplished by the Arboretum, Professor Sargent, in his report to the President of Harvard College in 1878, says: —

"By the direct inspiration of the Arboretum, nearly 400,000 trees have been planted during the year in various parts of the country; and, through its correspondents in the Rocky Mountains, it has at last been possible to procure for cultivators in this country and Europe large quantities of seeds of some of the peculiar trees of that region, which, although known to be extremely well suited to the climate of New England and the northern portions of Europe, have heretofore been practically unattainable by American or European planters.

"If the Arboretum is already beginning to assume some public importance and to exert a certain influence, it is owing, in a large measure, to the cordial assistance I have always received at the hands of the Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for promoting agriculture. Not only have these gentlemen granted me, year after year, large appropriations of money for the use of the Botanic Garden and Arboretum, — appropriations which have alone made possible the current operations of those establishments, — but they have forwarded also, with their influence and generous appropriations, any plans which have promised to aid or supplement the work of the Arboretum."

In 1878 Frederick Law Olmsted generously offered to prepare a plan for the arrangement of the grounds, and $2,000 was subscribed by several gentlemen for making at once a survey and map of the estate. The survey has been finished, and the plan will be perfected as soon as certain general questions regarding the future of the Arboretum are decided.

A scheme for making the Arboretum a part of the new system of Boston parks is now under consideration, and will probably be carried out. It provides that the driveways be laid out, kept in order, and policed by the city, and that the Arboretum be put under the immediate control of the director. The city would thus obtain at a nominal cost a beautiful park and an instructive museum.

The future work of the Arboretum is briefly stated in Professor Sargent's letter to the Park Commissioners, printed in their report for 1879, from which a few extracts are made. He characterizes the scheme of the Arboretum: —

"*First*, As a museum of living plants, in which every tree and shrub capable of withstanding the climate of Massachusetts is to find its appropriate place; this collection being supplemented by an herbarium, and various special collections, illustrative of trees, their products and uses.

"*Second*, As a scientific station for investigation into the characters, growth, and economic and ornamental properties of trees; into the relation of forests to climate and the flow of rivers, and into the best methods of forest reproduction and management.

"*Third*, As a school of forestry and arboriculture, in which special students may, when the demand for such instruction is felt, acquire the knowledge and training necessary to fit them for the care and increase of our forests.

"*Fourth*, As a local educational establishment, capable, through 'object teaching,' of very considerable influence in increasing among the people of Boston and its neighborhood that knowledge which it is the duty of the Arboretum to disseminate.

"Should your recommendations be adopted, it is proposed to group the trees in their natural sequence along the principal drive. Each species, represented if possible by half a dozen specimens, will be planted in immediate connection with its varieties, making with its

allies, native and foreign, loose generic groups in which each individual will find sufficient space for full development, and through which the visitor can freely pass. Each of these groups will rest on the main avenue, so that a visitor driving through the Arboretum will be able to obtain a general idea of the arborescent vegetation of the North Temperate Zone without even leaving his carriage. It is hoped that such an arrangement, while avoiding the stiff and formal lines of the conventional botanic garden, will facilitate the comprehensive study of the collections, both in their scientific and picturesque aspects.

"Mr. Olmsted's plan indicates branch-drives leading to points from which extended views may be obtained; and which will carry the visitor through a special department of forestry-land, some twenty to thirty acres in extent, which is to be devoted to experimental forestry, illustrating the best methods of planting and managing New-England woodlands."

There is on hand a large collection of trees and shrubs which have received the proper nursery treatment, and await only the decision for the general plan of the grounds, before being planted in their respective places.

A special herbarium, — to supplement the living collection, — for reference and study, for the preservation of special forms, and for illustrating the varieties of woods and their mechanical uses, was found to be necessary, and accordingly begun. The collection is temporarily located at Brookline.

THE BOARD OF OVERSEERS.

STATED MEETING, APRIL 14, 1880.

HON. E. R. HOAR, president, in the chair; Rev. Alexander McKenzie, D.D., secretary. The Committee on Elections reported that John T. Morse, jun. (1860), received at the last election of overseers the highest number of votes which can be counted in the class whose term expired in 1879, after the votes of the four persons already declared members of this Board, and that he was legally and duly elected. The report was accepted; and John T. Morse, jun., was declared duly and legally elected a member of this Board for six years from 1879. The vote was taken by yeas and nays, — yeas, twelve; nays, five.

The Board concurred with the President and Fellows in appointing Arthur Percy Cushing (1878), proctor; also in inserting the name of the Rev. Elbridge Gerry Cutler, who died in 1846, in the quinquennial catalogue as a graduate for the year 1834.

The Committee to visit the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy presented the annual report, which was referred in course to the Committee on Reports and Resolutions.

A committee of eleven was appointed to visit the Botanic Garden and herbarium for the present year, with the same powers and duties as the other visiting committees of the Board. The committee was constituted as follows: Leverett Saltonstall (1844), chairman; Frederic L. Ames (1854), William Boott, John Cummings, William Gray, jun., Augustus Lowell (1850), H. H. Hunnewell, J. Warren Merrill, Francis A. Osborne, John C. Phillips (1858), Dr. H. P. Walcott (1858).

THE HARVARD SUMMER COURSES IN SCIENCE.

BOTANY.

COURSES of lectures upon botany were given by Professor Asa Gray, during the early summer of 1871, and were attended by large numbers of ladies, many of whom subsequently received systematic instruction in the botanical laboratory. In 1872, the laboratory work was superintended by Dr. George L. Goodale, and from the following year the summer instruction in phænogamic botany has been under his charge. Dr. William G. Farlow has conducted three summer courses in cryptogamic botany; one at Cambridge in 1877, the others at the seaside; and in 1874 and 1878, lectures on cryptogams were introduced into the courses of phænogamic botany given at the Botanic Garden. For the present year no summer course of instruction in cryptogamic botany is offered.

The course in phænogamic botany (i.e., the study of flowering plants) will be given in the Botanical Laboratory, corner of Garden and Linnæan Streets, Cambridge. The greenhouses, garden, botanical museum, and library of the University afford ample facilities for illustrating structural and systematic botany. The larger natural orders of plants are represented in the Botanic Garden and conservatories, and the large collections of living plants are accessible to students at all times. The laboratory, furnished with requisite appliances, including dissecting and compound microscopes, is open for instruction five days in the week, from nine o'clock till four. The lectures are designed to present, in a familiar way, the more important principles of the botany of flowering plants. The elements of morphology, microscopic anatomy, and physiology of plants, will be illustrated in the lecture-room by living specimens, by demonstrations, and by experiments.

Laboratory work of two kinds will be provided: —

I. Beginners will receive personal instruction in the analysis of flowers and the determination of genera, proceeding from the less difficult to the more perplexing order of plants. Pupils who desire to prosecute the study of analysis in successive summer courses will be furnished abundant material for dissection, and can have access to the students' herbarium, and the collection of duplicates.

II. The course of laboratory practice for advanced students comprises demonstrations in microscopic anatomy and development. In 1879 the special subject for advanced students was the development of the embryo in dicotyledonous plants. Every student investigated personally the fertilization of a large number of plants, and made drawings from fresh microscopic preparations illustrating the different stages of the process. For 1880 the special study for advanced pupils will be organogeny, chiefly an examination of the incipient organs of the flower with reference to morphology.

CHEMISTRY.

The first summer course of instruction in chemistry was given by the University in 1873, under the direction of C. E. Munroe. It consisted of a course of lectures on elementary descriptive chemistry, and three or four hours daily laboratory practice. Some instruction was given on qualitative analysis. In 1874 the instruction was confined to the laboratory, and the subjects taught were elementary general chemistry, qualitative analysis, quantitative analysis, mineralogy, and crystallography. The first attempt to form classes in the different subjects was made in 1875. This course was conducted by Charles F. Mabery. A course of general lectures designed to show the use of apparatus on the lecture-table, and to present the general principles of chemistry, was given; also lecture-table demonstrations before the classes in qualitative and quantitative analysis. A distinct course of laboratory instruction, sufficiently comprehensive to occupy the whole attention of the student throughout the course, was arranged under each subject. This plan has been adhered to in subsequent courses, and it has been attended with marked success: it enables students to pursue the study of chemistry, year after year, and several persons have taken advantage of the opportunity. The results of the instruction have already become apparent in many instances. In several schools where no instruction in chemistry was given, or at best only a short course of popular lectures, the study has been introduced by teachers who have gained their first insight into the methods of experimental chemistry during their summer work. That they have been successful, is proved by the fact that chemistry has become an important part of the course of study in these schools. The courses have been attended by about one hundred and sixty persons, of both sexes, most of whom were teachers. Further information in regard to the summer course of instruction in chemistry may be had of Charles F. Mabery, Cambridge.

GEOLOGY.

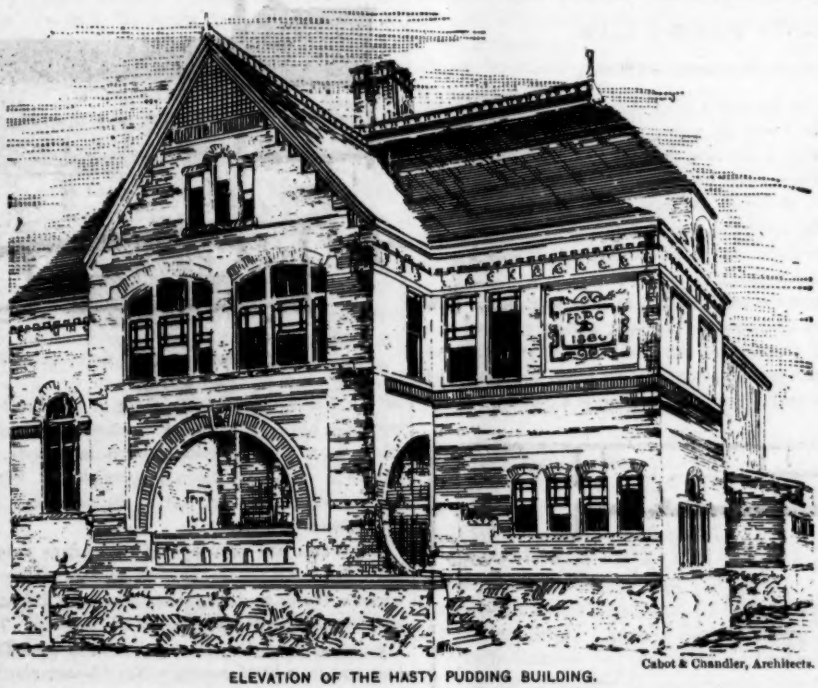
The first session of the Summer School of Geology was held in 1875, at the camp of the Kentucky Geological Survey, at Cumberland Gap, Ky. This locality, although difficult of access, offered many attractions to the student. Within a few miles, on either side of the camp, a series of strata from the silurian to the carboniferous could be

crossed: many of these were fossiliferous, and all were well shown by numerous outcrops. Dynamical geology was represented by the folded and faulted strata of that part of the Appalachians.

In 1876 the school opened at the same place; but after two weeks there and in the neighborhood, a trip was made south-east across Tennessee to the mountains of North Carolina, distant about one hundred miles, a measured section of this length being observed. This extended the series of rocks observed down to the archæan, and largely increased the variety of mountain structure over that seen in the preceding summer.

In 1877 the school opened in Cambridge, where its field-work was much like that planned for the coming summer, 1880. The party then went to Greenfield, in the Connecticut Valley, where the Triassic sandstones and dikes, and the terraced drift hills, were examined; next to Williamstown, in Berkshire region of limestones and hydromica schists; finally to Catskill on the Hudson, to see the beginnings of the Pennsylvania mountains in a set of small folds in the low country between the river and the mountain plateau. This summer's work embraced a more varied experience than was given by any other session.

In 1878 and 1879 the school was again held in Kentucky. In the first of these summers, a section was carried from the Mississippi eastward all across the State to Virginia. The second was spent in Eastern Kentucky and South-western Virginia; the work being similar to that in 1875. The five sessions have been attended by a total of between sixty and seventy students.



ELEVATION OF THE HASTY PUDDING BUILDING. Cabot & Chandler, Architects.

For the coming summer two courses of work in geology are offered. To a limited number of advanced students, who can give satisfactory assurance of sufficient previous study, opportunity for practical field-work of various kinds will be given under the general direction of Professor N. S. Shaler. No definite time or place is fixed for this course: it may include the three summer months.

For students who have no acquaintance with the subject, or who have studied it only indoors, a class in the general elements of geology will be held in Cambridge by William M. Davis, beginning July 7, and continuing four weeks. This course will consist of lectures, laboratory and field work, and collateral reading, and will be arranged somewhat as follows:—

Lectures, three times a week: physical geology; the general processes of erosion, transportation, and deposition, in the making of stratified rocks; the occurrence of igneous rocks; inferences from the general characters of rocks to serve in reconstructing the geography of the past; disturbing forces and mountain making; historical geology in outline, with special reference to North America and its continental growth.

Laboratory work: elementary mineralogy and lithology; study of the common minerals and rocks by their naked-eye characters; geological models, designed to illustrate the connection between structure and form of mountains of stratified rocks; practice in making such models will be given if desired; study of geological maps, and construction of sections from them.

Field-work in excursions three or four times a week, to the quarries in Cambridge, Somerville, and Brighton, and to several points on the seashore. The localities include good exposures of a considerable variety of crystalline rocks, dikes, slates, conglomerates, glacial phenomena, and seashore conditions.

Information respecting the courses can be obtained from the instructors, or upon application to A. T. Gibbs, secretary of the College, Cambridge.

GEOLOGICAL COURSES OF THE UNIVERSITY.

BY PROFESSOR N. S. SHALER.

THE geological courses of the College and Scientific School are now so arranged as to afford a systematic plan of study which may occupy a large part of the time of a student for at least four years. The elementary or introductory courses consist of a course in physical geography (Natural History 1), and another in geology (Natural History 4). Persons intending to make a special study of geology are advised to take both these courses at the outset of their studies, but only that in geology is now required of those who take the higher electives on the subject. During the coming year the course designated as Natural History 4 will consist in lectures, with an accompanying text-book, and occasional excursions to localities of geological interest in this vicinity. Those who take the course as a three-hour elective will be required to read some of the standard geological works. The systematic field-work will hereafter be taught in connection with the advanced elective in geology (Natural History 8). This course will consist in lectures, field and laboratory work, designed to lay the basis for a special knowledge of theoretical and practical geology. Its special aim will be to fit persons who pursue it for work in the field, and to give them some knowledge of the history of the science. Only those who have passed in Natural History 4 can be admitted to this course.

The graduate courses are arranged to supply the needs of those who have taken the undergraduate courses in geology, and are otherwise fitted to pursue more special lines of study. They may be opened by special vote of the faculty, to those who have done well in the undergraduate courses.

The course in palæontology is designed to give the outlines of the history of organic life from the point of view of development in time. It will for the next year be open only to those who have taken elementary geology and elementary zoölogy.

The course in historical geology is designed for those who desire to make especial acquaintance with the character of life in the sevrael geological horizons. It is especially adapted to the needs of those who design becoming field-geologists. It can only be taken by those who have passed in the last-named course.

The course in the history of geological opinions is meant for those who, having taken the elementary and advanced courses in geology, desire to make a special study of the literature of this science.

The course in graduate field-work is designed to give some guidance to students who are prepared by preceding courses to undertake independent work in the geological fields in this vicinity. The work is individual and not in classes.

In addition to these courses, which are under the direction of Professor Shaler and Mr. Davis, Professor Whitney offers two advanced courses, one on economic geology, designed especially for those who desire to follow the more practical walks of the science, and another on dynamical geology, designed also for advanced students who intend to make a special study of geology.

Taken together these courses, nine in number, together with the correlated work in other departments, offer a tolerably extended plan of study to those who desire to acquire a theoretical or practical knowledge of this science.

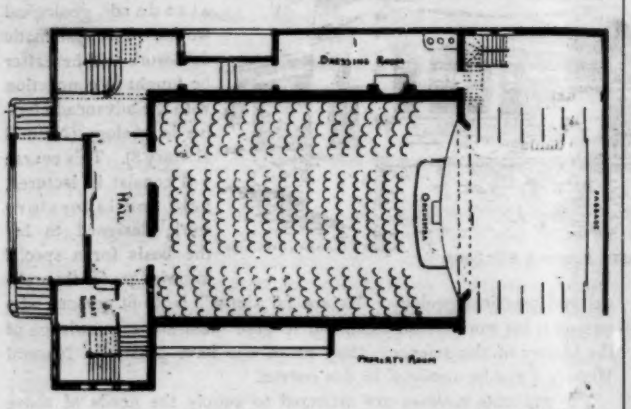
Besides these courses the summer school of geology (see page 98 of this paper), which will hereafter be taught as a two-years' course, offers a scheme of field-study which can be used to shorten the term-work required to complete the above-described courses, or to extend their range.

THE HASTY PUDDING CLUB.

BY CHARLES THEODORE RUSSELL.

It is not an easy task to prepare a brief sketch of the Hasty Pudding Club, as it was when I was an active member, and more especially as compared with what it has now become; as most of the matters from which a comparison must be made were then, and are now, supposed to be veiled in profound secrecy to all but the initiated. Such a comparison to be complete, or of much interest, must be addressed to the members alone, and would involve statements I have no right to give to the outside world.

There are, however, things enough which are open secrets, to show that our ancient club in its development has kept quite abreast of the general enlargement and progress of our *alma mater*, under whose maternal toleration, if not care, supported by no small proportion of her sons, it has now lived and thrived for close upon a century.

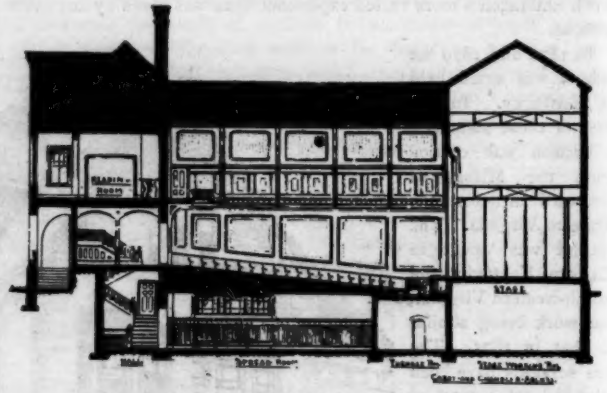


FIRST FLOOR OF HASTY PUDDING BUILDING.

Samuel Longfellow, in his brief but appropriate article in the "Harvard Book," has left little to be said of its origin or general history. It was founded in 1795 by students, among whom were the late Horace Binney, Dr. John C. Warren, Judge D. A. White, and Professor Asahel Stearns, all in the class of 1797, — "to cherish the feelings of patriotism and fellowship." It ultimately took its name from the provision in its constitution, that two members in alphabetical order should provide a pot of hasty-pudding for every meeting. In the early days I think this was not only done by, but at the expense of, the "Providers." The element of "sociability and good fellowship," predominant in its institution, has been maintained ever since.

In my day the club had not materially changed from its primitive simplicity of purpose, administration, or entertainment. It had its seal and motto, "Seges votis respondit," "Concordia discors," but it had no habitation. Its meetings were held once a fortnight, at the rooms of the members in alphabetical rotation. The rooms of the entry in which the meetings were held were levied upon for chairs for its accommodation; and in return the occupants of these rooms were invited, when its mysterious services were over, to come in and share its simple but ample hospitality. As no careful scrutiny was observed, and the occupants of such rooms on these evenings were liable to have visitors as late even as when "Auld Lang Syne" closed the meeting, the members were occasionally not a little confounded and overwhelmed by the unexpected numbers of such occupants. I remember no instance in which the "Providers" proved inadequate to the occasion. Had there been, I am quite sure the "Court of Equity" would have redressed the grievance, and punished the dereliction.

The initiation, the profound mysteries of which I cannot reveal, was less elaborate and intense than, under the constantly rising standard



SECTIONAL VIEW OF HASTY PUDDING BUILDING.

of the University in every thing, it has since become. As we might probably have failed under modern examinations, so we should very likely have shrunk from modern initiations. Perhaps the developments in each have been proportionate. We old members congratulate ourselves, we got safely through both in their more primitive and formative state.

Of course the meetings of those days were small affairs compared with the more general ones of to-day. They rarely crowded a single room in Hollis or Stoughton. But they did not lack in spirit, or devotion to the objective purpose of the society. The "Alligator" had not then appeared. Dramatic exhibitions were far in the future; medals and badges a little nearer. No "honoraries" after graduation ever attended a meeting; and the seductiveness, in substance and service, of the primal entertainment, was rigidly maintained. Wit and fun found their principal expression in "the Court of Equity," whose records are to the public sealed volumes, as are those of a long line of secretaries, numbering among them many of the most eminent and brilliant of our alumni. Once in each of the three terms which then made the college year, we had an oration and poem, delivered in the Chapel or in University No. 6. On these occasions the President and Faculty were invited and attended; and a supper at some hotel, in which only the immediate members joined, at a somewhat late hour, closed the services.

It need hardly be added that the Club of those earlier days was little more than the protoplasm, much as we esteemed it, of the present development, in which it is by no means certain the "honoraries" do not find quite as much pleasure as the "actives," — a pleasure to them greatly enhanced by the associations it recalls, and the relations it creates. "Honoraries" have long been treated by "actives" as grandparents by loving grandchildren, — as entitled to every gratification, without assuming the slightest responsibility. We are told that the enlargement of the Club, with its inviting doors open to all its honorary members, and its elaborate efforts for their comfort and pleasure, will soon make a considerable expenditure necessary, for

new, enlarged, and more accessible rooms. If so, it is evident an appeal must be made to these fathers and grandfathers; and we are quite sure the training and associations of the Hasty Pudding Club cannot have impaired the traditional and scriptural kindness with which such appeals have been wont to be received. If an emergency has arisen, we are confident the "Providers" will be found in due alphabetical order, and the "Pot" will be kept full of all that is necessary to maintain the Club in the dignity and position demanded by the growth of the College, so many of whose children it from time to time gathers at its genial meetings, where, more than in a "Harvard Club," within the old walls, amid the old associations, inspired by the old wit and song, college-fellowships are renewed and extended, and old and young, "honoraries and actives," are bound together in a common love and loyalty to their *alma mater*.

As Mr. Russell has suggested above, the Hasty Pudding Club is in need of more extensive, better appointed, and more beautiful accommodations than it now possesses in the little plain wooden building that was originally a barn in which Professor Louis Agassiz first began his collections. In fact, the needs are so pressing that some members are now discussing the possibility of raising a sum sufficient to erect a suitable building. At present, however, no definite action has been taken except by the senior class (1880), which has pledged twenty-five hundred dollars in case some plan is decided upon. A well-known firm of architects — Cabot & Chandler, Boston — have submitted sketches for a building.

The sketches submitted provide for a building which is to comprise a theatre, spread-room, club-rooms, and library. The auditorium is to have a seating capacity of three hundred people; the stage to measure twenty-five feet deep, with a curtain opening twenty-four feet high and twenty-eight feet wide. Beneath the auditorium is the spread-room, measuring thirty-eight by thirty-nine feet. The Club-rooms to occupy the entire front of building over the entrance-hall, and have library accommodation for ten thousand volumes. The building to be of brick, with stone trimmings. E. C. Cabot, of the firm of Cabot & Chandler, who have submitted the sketches from which our illustrations are made, was the architect of the Boston Theatre, one of the very largest theatres in this country; and the firm are now architects of the elegant building being erected in Philadelphia, Penn., for the Insurance Company of North America. — *Editor.*

THE SITE FOR THE NEW MEDICAL SCHOOL BUILDING.

For several years the Faculty of the Harvard Medical School have been looking for a site suitable for a new building, and have recently obtained one that well repays the long and patient search. The Corporation has secured from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts the westerly half of the square bounded on the front, or north side, by Boylston Street, on the west by Exeter Street, on the east by Dartmouth Street, and on the south by a passage-way of twenty feet. The northerly half of this Square has been given by the Commonwealth to the city of Boston, as a site for the proposed new public library building. The site secured contains about thirty-three thousand square feet, and possesses many advantages in situation, ample space, ease of access, and abundance of air and light. It is almost opposite the new "Old South Church," and is in vicinity of several of the grandest buildings and most noteworthy institutions in this country, — such as the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, the Boston Society of Natural History, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the Hotel Brunswick, Trinity Church, etc. It is within a few minutes' walk of the Boston and Providence Railroad Depot, the Boston Public Garden, the Boston Common, the Young Men's Christian Union, the Masonic Temple, etc. In addition to being close by scientific, educational, and other institutions, it is nearly equidistant between the two great hospitals, — the Boston City and the Massachusetts General. It will be most convenient to the greater part of the medical profession, who in the last ten years have largely settled in this vicinity. Among the great advantages of the position will be its immediate proximity to the Boston Public Library, — the largest library in the United States. This library possesses a very large and valuable medical collection, the use of which is limited exclusively to practitioners and students of medicine. It will also be near the Boston Medical Library, which owns upwards of 9,000 volumes and 6,000 pamphlets, and receives regularly 125 periodicals. As the present building on North Grove Street will continue to be used, the school will still retain the advantages to be had by its close proximity to the Massachusetts General Hospital, with which it has been intimately connected for many years.

The new site will shortly be more accessible to the College grounds at Cambridge than is the present site, for almost unquestionably the popular route to Boston will be by way of the proposed bridge over the Charles River near the junction of West Chester Park and Beacon Streets.

It is quite probable that the approaching centennial celebration of the founding of the Medical School, in 1882, will take place in the new building, which is to be erected in a style in keeping with the surroundings, and in size and accommodations adequate to meet the needs of the constantly increasing classes that avail themselves of the great advantages offered to students of medicine at this school.

No professional department of the University has enjoyed a career of more constant growth and prosperity than has the Medical School. Founded in 1782, it began courses of instruction at Cambridge, with two professors, Drs. John Warren and Benjamin Waterhouse. In a few years the lectures were transferred to Boston, nine professors were added, and the first building was erected in 1814, on Mason Street (building now occupied by the Boston School Committee). In 1846 the building now occupied on North Grove Street was completed, and within two years the building to be erected on Boylston Street will probably be occupied.

A DANGEROUS DOUBLE MEANING.

BY PROFESSOR G. H. PALMER.

To the Editor of The Harvard Register.

Sir, — The April number of The Harvard Register contained an article taken from the Boston *Daily Advertiser*, appealing to the public for aid to the Divinity School, on grounds of its unsectarian character. As The Register has on several occasions copied approvingly remarks of a similar nature, I should like to call attention to the damage that may be done to the University as a whole by a zeal inexactly expressing itself in behalf of some single department. A Harvard man easily praises any thing belonging to Harvard. But if he is careless, his praises of one feature of his great *alma mater* may easily enfeeble his praises of another and more important. For example, the prosperity of the Scientific and Divinity Schools, of the Bussey Institution, we all desire. But, should we ask endowment because of the "high esteem" in which the instruction of those schools is held, anybody might be left uncertain whether we referred to an esteem shared by many, or profound in the minds of the rightly judging few. And therefore, afterwards, when we should wish to set forth the "high esteem" accorded to college instruction, our term would be blurred, and would serve our purpose but ill. In the long-run an ambiguous word re-acts disadvantageously.

Now, in the last quarter of a century, Harvard has so changed her inherited policy as to have made it possible for her friends to boast that she alone among New-England colleges is absolutely unsectarian. Many of her most enthusiastic supporters are such on this ground, that she is the great protestant against that pernicious tendency in American education "which to party gives up what was meant for mankind." A change so great is by no means easy to impress upon a community accustomed to regard college study as but an *ancilla theologiæ*. Every Harvard man, therefore, should use the term "unsectarian education" with especial precision, in the hope that eventually the true distinction between our own practice and that of other colleges may be generally apprehended. The colleges at large, as well as we, admit students of all sects. In many cases they require from their officers of instruction or government no subscription to any form

of creed. Our peculiarity is that we not only require none, we regard none. Each of our boards of government includes gentlemen of different sects. In every department of the University, save one, any competent person becomes a teacher, whether he comes, like myself, from Andover Theological Seminary, or is connected, like other officers, with the Episcopalians, Unitarians, Baptists, or Methodists. That is the meaning to be held in mind when we speak of the unsectarianism of Harvard; and, should that meaning be shaken, it would oblige many of us to resign our posts.

Besides, however, this meaning of the word "unsectarian," — our distinctive pre-eminence, — there is another signification in which other colleges are fond of appropriating the honorable title to themselves; and this unhappily is the sense in which some persons have of late been applying it to our Divinity School. Under this usage, all the teachers may be of a single ecclesiastical connection, and the institution be still called unsectarian, — in spirit, that is. I believe the friends of Yale consider that college unsectarian. Sometimes, too, in the speaker's mind his own religious body does not constitute a sect, but whatever differs from him does. Thus we hear men talk of belonging to the true Church, to the Orthodox believers, to liberal Christianity, and denying that they are sectarians. I do not object to the thought underlying any of these utterances. To claim an inward temper larger than outward affiliations, marks the growing man. Only there should be no ambiguity. The different meanings should be clearly seen, and stated. We ought not in one breath to ask aid for the "unsectarian" Divinity School, in which for generations only Unitarians have taught, and in the next plead the cause of the "unsectarian" College. That leaves the public hazy as to what we mean by calling the College unsectarian, and what condition of the public mind is less advantageous to us than haziness? Our interest lies in being fully understood. No Divinity School unsectarianism will commend Harvard to the cautious parent; and therefore by every means it should be impressed upon him, that ours of the College is of a different type. Surely in any weakening of our distinctive boast, the College loses more than the Divinity School gains.

I am, sir, very truly yours,

G. H. PALMER.

THE SOCIETY OF CHRISTIAN BRETHREN.

BY CHARLES F. THWING.

ON the evening of the 11th of December, 1802, was formed "The Saturday Evening Religious Society in Harvard College." Its founders were three members of the class of 1804 and four of the class of 1805. The occasion of its establishment was the desire of the Christian students to oppose the French infidelity beginning to pervade the College, and also the interest of Professor Eliphalet Pearson in the religious character of the College. Its purpose was to promote a "mutual edification . . . in plain, practical, experimental religion." Only those giving "credible evidence of being hopefully pious" were admitted. In September, 1819, was organized "The Wednesday Evening Society," with a design similar to that of the Saturday Evening Society. On the 5th of June, 1821, the two organizations were united under the name of the "Society of Christian Brethren in Harvard University."

Throughout a period of seventy-eight years the Society has, with a few exceptions, met each week of the college term, a fact not true, I believe, of any other college society. At times of special religious interest, as in 1842, it has held daily meetings. The character of these meetings is devotional, not unlike that of the ordinary church prayer-meeting. Until 1859 the Society met in the rooms of its members; but in that year its growth and prosperity warranted the Corporation in granting it the use of No. 12, Graduates' Hall (College House, No. 24). This room was the Society's home for twenty years, and in February of the current year it moved to the larger and more accessible room, No. 18 Stoughton.

In the history of "The Christian Brethren," light and shade are mingled. The years of 1841 and '42, of 1858 and '59, were periods of prosperity, and of 1826, '27, and '28, of apathy. The number of members has never exceeded eighty, nor fallen below two, which limit it touched in September, 1826. At the present writing it is forty. Its entire membership aggregates six hundred. In its first ten years it had fifty members, and, in its last ten, two hundred and thirty-six. The number present at each meeting has varied. It has seldom exceeded forty, and occasionally has dropped to ten. The average attendance since 1860 has been about twenty.

Several members of the Society have become eminent as clergymen. The Rev. Dr. Francis Parkman (1807) the father of the historian, was one of its early members. George Ripley (1823) was the fifth of fifteen who in 1821 signed several "engagements," one of which was not to "consider college studies as affording any excuse for non-attendance" of the meetings. The late Rev. Dr. Nehemiah Adams (1826), the Rev. Dr. William A. Stearns (1827), late president of Amherst College, the Rev. Dr. E. A. Washburn (1838), rector of Calvary Church, New York, the Rev. Dr. Alexander McKenzie (1859), of Cambridge, Professor E. P. Gould (1861), of the Newton Theological School, and Rev. Joseph Cook (1865), have been among its members.

Graduates of the College, once the members of the Society, have cherished their interest in its welfare, and have always, on the solicitation of the active members, been glad to serve it. To other organizations of a similar character, both in Harvard and in other colleges, as the Theological Society of Dartmouth, its relations have been most friendly. The neighboring churches, though of course having no direct concern with its work, have felt and still feel a deep regard for its prosperity. Although it has not been, and beyond a certain limit cannot be, a popular society, yet it has constantly commanded the respect of a large majority of the students. To the Christian men of the College, especially those of evangelical training, its relations have been most intimate and helpful. To them it has been a church; and the purpose which a church accomplishes in the community, this Society has to a considerable degree accomplished in the College. In its new room, with a strong, active membership, it is believed that it enters upon a period of larger usefulness.

NEW BOOKS BY HARVARD GRADUATES.

The Faith of our Forefathers: an Examination of Archbishop Gibbons's "Faith of our Fathers." By the REV. EDWARD J. STEARNS, D.D., Examining Chaplain of the Diocese of Easton. Fourth edition, revised. New York: Thomas Whittaker, 1880. 12mo, pp. 380.

A Harvard graduate in the class of 1833, the Rev. Dr. Stearns, now in his seventieth year, has recently prepared and published this able and learned work in polemic theology, which has been received with so much favor that it has already passed to a fourth edition. It is written in a concise and lucid style, with much strength of argument and perspicuity of statement. Its pages are also spiced with a quiet humor which imparts a pleasant zest and flavor to what would otherwise be a dry and wearisome discussion. Those who are interested in the questions now disputed between the Anglican and the Papal Catholic Churches will find in this erudite work both entertainment and instruction. — *Francis Bowen.*

William Ellery Channing. A centennial memory. By CHARLES T. BROOKS. Boston: Roberts Brothers, 1880.

Mr. Brooks here adds something to what we have heretofore known of Channing, particularly of his Newport days, and the book gives some views of localities which we pleasantly associate with Channing's name. If the profile of the young Channing, which purports to be after a sketch by Malbone, correctly follows that drawing, and the drawing closely resembled the original, the man who by spiritual power and a pregnant independence of thought in after-years gained an eminence few with us have overtopped, passed through a stage when weakness and even sensuality found expression in his features. The picture is a surprise, and a disagreeable one. The book is hardly a biography. The thread of Channing's career is traced, but the author aims rather to show his mental and moral development, and to note his influence upon others. — *Justin Winsor.*

Principles and Portraits. BY REV. CYRUS A. BARTOL. 1 vol. 16mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. Price $2.00.

This book, as following "Radical Problems" and "The Rising Faith" by the same author, will be eagerly read. A truly "liberal thinker," Dr. Bartol has again penned thoughts that will be full of suggestion and inspiration to all thinkers.

Among the principles treated are those of Education, Deity, Art, Love,

Life, Business, Play, etc. In the terse clean-cut sentences are diamonds of purest thought beautifully polished. In speaking of education he says, "How partially educated, with all our *degrees*, most of us are! Not one in a million has ninety degrees every way, like the sphere;" and of Deity, "We are little children looking around wistfully in our father's factory, who timidly venture to handle some of his tools." Then, "Birth and death are like two guide-boards at the crossings of country roads leading to the same city, and we read one direction on the cradle and the grave." There can be nothing more refreshing than the Darwinism in the chapter on "Beasts." In politics as in art, religion, and science, the most liberal and spirited views are given, — spirited as well as spiritual; for one is entranced from beginning to end by the pure searching into motives and truths that interest all.

If the "Principles" are so fascinating, what shall be said of the "Portraits"? The question, "Who was Shakspeare?" is answered with kaleidoscopic views, picturing him from all sides, and showing at the same time the ardent admirer and true student in the delineator. But when reading of Channing one feels as if entering the "Holy of holies." The pictures given are those of the true artist, leaving out no line or color that is needed to make them complete. This lover of Channing is grand in his eulogism. So with the portraits of Bushnell, Weiss, Garrison, and Hunt: the pen of the portrayer seems to love that upon which it touches.

The whole book forms another bright link in the series which Dr. Bartol has given us.

A New Variorum Edition of Shakespeare, edited by HORACE HOWARD FURNESS, Ph.D., LL.D. King Lear. Philadelphia, 1880.

This is the fifth volume and fourth play in Mr. Furness's variorum: it was preceded by Romeo and Juliet, Macbeth, Hamlet. It is now close upon sixty years since the appearance of the revised Malone variorum; and it is no wonder, considering the activity of Shakespeare study during that period, and especially the addition of all Germany to the host of expositors and commentators, that, though much of the old annotation has sloughed away, Hamlet now requires nine hundred pages in lieu of four hundred, and Lear five hundred instead of three. The wonder is that the fast-accumulating matter should have been kept within bounds so moderate. But the two variorums differ more in other respects than in bulk. The new book gives us *all* the various readings, from the earliest quarto to the latest recension, in place of the occasional citations, of Malone; and there are, besides, essays on the text, on the plot, on Lear's insanity, remarks on famous actors of the play, a copious selection of English and German criticisms, a bibliography, and a great deal more. The commentary includes every thing which the generous-minded editor thought worthy of preservation, whether as furnishing elucidation of the text, or exhibiting the history of criticism.

Mr. Furness's qualifications for his imperial task, the mere brute labor of which no inexperienced man can form a conception of, can scarcely be put too high. He has all the editorial graces,

> "As justice, verity, temperance, stableness,
> Bounty, perséverance, mercy, lowliness,
> Devotion, patience, courage, fortitude."

Among these his "objective" calmness towards folly is conspicuous. "Fools don't count," saith the Talmud; but they cannot therefore be neglected in such a work as this: to-morrow may light us delusively in the same dusty ways as yesterday lighted them, and so beacons for the perilous shallows of fatuity must be set up and maintained. Mr. Furness's proper sagacity is all but too often kept in abeyance by his modesty and by his readiness to let all the rest of the world have their say; and so is a charming humor which he possesses, perhaps by the fear that it might disturb a perfect candor. But it is quite right that a man in his place should aim to be "more learned than witty, more reverend than plausible." — *Francis J. Child.*

An Elementary Treatise on the Differential Calculus, founded on the Method of Rates or Fluxions. By JOHN MINOT RICE, Professor of Mathematics in the United States Navy, and WILLIAM WOOLSEY JOHNSON, Professor of Mathematics in St. John's College, Annapolis, Md. Revised edition. New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1879.

This book, of which one of the authors, Professor Rice, received the degree of S.B. at this university in 1862, is the outgrowth of a paper by the authors communicated to the American Academy in 1873.

It will be seen from the title that the calculus is based, in this volume, neither on the doctrine of infinitesimals nor on that of limits, but on the long-discarded Newtonian form of conception of *velocities*. The differential of a variable quantity at any instant is defined as "the increment which would be received in the time $d\,t$, were the quantity to continue to increase uniformly during that interval of time with the rate it has at the given instant." The attempt to develop the working rules of the calculus from this simple definition, with the rigor and the analytical neatness which are demanded in a modern treatise, is certainly an interesting one. The devices by which this is accomplished, chiefly used in articles 29, 30, 39, 40, 48, 49, 50, are original with the present authors. They exhibit much ingenuity, and are carried out with elegance, conciseness, and simplicity.

As a general text-book of the calculus, the book has high merits. The arrangement is good; the processes are well chosen, and presented clearly and directly; verbose explanations are avoided; and the work is illustrated by a large number of excellent examples.

The mechanjcal execution of the book deserves a word of praise. The work of the printer and the binder has been admirably done, and is most creditable to the publishers. Would that all our text-book publishers knew the secret of turning out so pretty and comfortable a volume! — *J. M. Peirce.*

Sixteen Saviours, or One? The Gospels not Brahmanic. By JOHN T. PERRY. Cincinnati: Peter G. Thomson, 1879. 16mo, pp. 147.

"I make no pretensions to scholarship," writes Mr. Perry; but he evidently possesses that prime essential of liberal scholarship, — the capacity of finding such materials as he needs, and of using them to good purpose. Better work of its kind could not be done; and if this book has but a very limited circulation, it will be because of its close and exclusive adaptation to its specific purpose. If a book on a question or subject under discussion is destined to live, able attacks upon it will survive with it. If, however, such a book is doomed to perdition, the treatise that grapples with it, and riddles it with death-wounds, perishes with it, because it no longer has a reason for being. Such will probably be the fate of Mr. Perry's book, of which we are glad to express our high appreciation, — none the less so, as the author is a Harvard graduate, and the son of well-nigh the oldest and one of the most truly venerable men on our catalogue.

The case is this: A certain Kersey Graves has issued writings that have had a wide circulation in the West, in which he maintains that Christianity has nothing of its own, but is, not only in its doctrines and precepts, but even in its alleged facts, a farrago of anterior faiths, to which Brahmanism was the largest contributor, and that even so unique an event as the crucifixion seems to be, had at least sixteen prototypes in classic and oriental mythology. Mr. Perry prepared for the Richmond *Telegram* a thorough review of Mr. Graves's positions. Mr. Graves rejoined; and Mr. Perry gave him the *coup de grace* in a paper, which, we believe, has not been answered. These three papers make up the volume before us.

Lancaster, the founder of the schools bearing his name, was wont to say that the child who knows but three letters is the best teacher for the child who knows none. It must have been on some such principle as this, that Mr. Graves considered himself as called to be a teacher. His ignorance is incredible, not so much in its degree as in its type; for he knows a great many names and dates, yet knows them only to flounder among them in utter confusion of spirit. Thus Alcides and Hercules he takes to be different persons, the former being an Egyptian god, while Prometheus is a Roman god! It was a part of Mr. Perry's work to expose the literary incompetency of his antagonist; but his chief and successful aim was to vindicate the unique integrity and divinity of the Christian revelation and its author from assaults well adapted to influence a lower tier of impressible and not ill-meaning readers. He shows in these papers so broad and just a comprehension of the whole subject, and such sound views of the relation of Christianity to anterior and contemporary religions, that we should be glad to welcome him again on this field, whether it were with a purely didactic purpose, or to meet some antagonist more worthy of his steel than the man he has slain.

We had written the above, when we learned that Mr. Graves is not slain. There are some orders of animated being — not the noblest — that die hard. Mr. Graves has published another book in answer to Mr. Perry; and, in attempting to show a wider range of knowledge, he has made even a sadder display of ignorance than before, as Mr. Perry has demonstrated in an elaborate paper occupying nine closely-printed columns in the Cincinnati *Daily Gazette*. We have no doubt that Mr. Graves is an honest man in his misbelief; but a man burns his fingers in attempting to handle Oriental and archaic faiths, mysteries, and mythologies, without preliminary training and practice. Never was a maxim more fully verified by the temerity of ambitious authors than "*Ne sutor supra crepidam.*" — *A. P. Peabody.*

PROFESSOR C. M. WOODWARD (1860) will soon publish a quarto volume containing a "complete account of the St. Louis Bridge," — one of the greatest pieces of engineering work of this century.

W. I. STRINGHAM (1877) is doing mathematical work which deserves more than a passing mention. He is engaged in highly original researches in the "hyper-Euclidean geometry," the publication of which will undoubtedly excite much interest in the mathematical world.

THE HARVARD REGISTER.

THE HARVARD REGISTER goes to press on the first day of each month; and, to insure the prompt insertion of accepted communications, they should be sent as early in the month as possible. All persons in any way interested in Harvard University are respectfully solicited to send in such items or articles as may seem to them appropriate for THE HARVARD REGISTER; the writer's name must invariably be attached, not necessarily for publication.

THE HARVARD REGISTER is not an official publication; but it has the good-will of the authorities of the University.

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THE JUNE NUMBER.

THE next issue of THE HARVARD REGISTER will contain twenty pages of carefully prepared matter, and a number of interesting illustrations. In short, it will be larger and more interesting than any of its predecessors. It will be the last issue before Commencement Day, and therefore class secretaries will please send in items about class meetings, dinners, etc., as soon as possible.

It is hoped that the graduates, officers, students, and friends of all departments of Harvard will bear in mind that THE HARVARD REGISTER looks chiefly to them for the support which is absolutely necessary to keep up the paper. If it is handsome, readable, and useful, is it not worth two dollars a year to each individual? For the year 1880 it is to contain two hundred quarto pages, with thirty illustrations. Although it is devoted mainly to the interests of Harvard University, it is wholly an individual enterprise conducted at great cost. But there are six thousand living graduates; and the publisher trusts that a large part of their names will appear in the list of subscribers that is to be published, arranged by classes, in the July issue.

BACK NUMBERS.

ALREADY the back numbers of this paper are becoming scarce, and it is probable that towards the close of the year they will be quite difficult to obtain. To those who desire to have their files complete, the publisher suggests that care be taken of the numbers as they come in; and this can best be attained by means of a temporary binder, in which the current numbers are instantaneously fastened. One of the most practical as well as cheapest and handsomest binders for that purpose can be bought of Moses King, Cambridge. It will hold sixteen numbers of THE HARVARD REGISTER, for which it was made expressly, and presents at all times the appearance of a neatly bound book. On receipt of one dollar it will be sent, postpaid, to any address, with privilege of returning if not wholly satisfactory.

NOTES.

SATURDAY evening, May 1, at the Boston Museum were produced two new plays, one, "Tit for Tat," a musical comedietta, in one act, by Nat. Childs (1869), and the other, "Rustication," a farcical comedietta in two acts, by Charles T. Dazey (1881). Both were eminently successful in delighting the large audience, which included upwards of two hundred Harvard men. Naturally, the chief interest was centred upon Mr. Dazey's play, as it is said to have been the first ever produced on a regular stage by a Harvard student. The play was a pleasant hit at some phases of college life, and probably had a good influence in showing to the audience that whatever unfavorable reputation Harvard has, as regards indifference and immorality, is caused wholly by the actions of a very small part of the large number of students.

G. G. & C. A. BLYMER, merchants in Lewistown, Penn., is a firm both members of which were for some time in the class of 1876.

"THE ETHMOID BONE IN THE BATS,"—by Harrison Allen, M.D.,—is the title of No. 5, vol. vi., of the Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy.

E. J. JAMES, Ph.D., the principal of the Illinois State Normal University at Normal, Ill., was in the class of 1878, but left before he graduated, and went to Europe.

JOHN C. SOLEY, at one time in class of 1865, is author of a paper on "A Type of Cruiser" in the Proceedings of the Naval Institute, and assisted in editing the second edition of Cooke's "Ordnance and Gunnery;" but he was not the author of a report on "Systems of Naval Education in Europe," as stated in our April issue.

THE classes of 1828 and 1829 inaugurated a movement that all later classes can well afford to perpetuate. It is to take special pains to collect their surviving members at Cambridge on the Commencement Day which completes the half-century from the time of their graduation. As each class in succession comes to its fiftieth year it would be well to have attention called to the fact, together with a list of those present and the record of their lives. At the meeting of the class of 1829 last year, at Professor Benjamin Peirce's house, seventeen were present. The class of 1830 will almost surely have, comparatively speaking, a large representation this year.

DR. L. SAUVEUR'S Summer School of Languages, of which the fifth session will begin at Amherst College July 6, deserves favorable consideration. The "programme," so called,—that is, the pamphlet giving a history, prospectus, and terms of the school,—has just been issued, and contains many highly commendatory letters from eminent persons, among whom are several officers of Harvard,—President Eliot, Rev. Dr. A. P. Peabody, and Professors F. J. Child, F. Bôcher, E. W. Gurney, and James Russell Lowell. Dr. Sauveur announces the aims of the school to be, (1) to promote the reformation of teaching by acquainting instructors with the practice of the "natural method" for modern languages, and of the "Sauveur Method" for ancient languages; (2) to assure the pupils the ability to speak and understand a foreign language. Dr. L. Sauveur invites correspondence with him at the Burnet House, Cincinnati, O.

THE President and Fellows of Harvard College offer to the Board of Education, to maintain in the Lawrence Scientific School, for the benefit of male graduates of the State Normal Schools, a number of schclarships not to exceed eight at any one time, of the annual value of one hundred and fifty dollars each, that being the amount of the annual tuition-fee of the school.

The offer has been unanimously accepted by the Board, and the secretary of the Board instructed to communicate the acceptance to President Eliot, with an expression of the gratification of the Board with the generous offer. Measures have already been taken to secure some good candidates for the offered scholarships.

The Board look forward with pleasure to the great advantages thus offered to Normal graduates to extend their studies in natural science.—*J. W. Dickinson, Secretary of Massachusetts Board of Education.*

THE American Association for the Advancement of Science will hold its annual session in Boston during the last week in August. This is a scientific congress of wide membership, bringing together annually from all parts of North America several hundred persons interested in science. A large committee has been formed in Boston, with Professor William B. Rogers at its head, to make arrangements for the meeting; and much enthusiasm has been shown by the citizens of Boston and vicinity at this first visit of the present Association. The old Association (of "geologists and naturalists") held its final meeting in Boston in 1847, and had previously met there in 1842; but this is the twenty-ninth meeting of the existing Association; and twice only has it met in Eastern Massachusetts, once in Cambridge in 1849, and once in Salem in 1869. Its numbers have so increased that it would hardly be possible to receive them at Cambridge, although Sever Hall is admirably adapted for such meetings. A sub-committee, however, has been formed, with Alexander Agassiz as chairman and Professor E. C. Pickering, secretary, to arrange for a day's visit to the University. The plan includes (1) a morning session in Sanders Theatre, when the Vice-President's address before the Natural History section will be given, (2) a dinner at Memorial Hall, (3) a visit in the afternoon to the different departments of the University, and (4) receptions in the evening. The Boston meetings, beginning Aug. 25, will be held at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The President of the Association for this year is Hon. Lewis H. Morgan of Rochester, N.Y., well known for his philosophical works on the Indians of this continent and other savage tribes. A large attendance at the meetings is expected.

REV. E. C. SPINNEY, who was for a short time in the class of 1878, recently resigned the pastorate of the Pleasant-street Baptist Church of Concord, N.H., and accepted a call of the First Baptist Church in Burlington, Io.

ELECTION OF OVERSEERS.

THE following circular is to be issued May 1, and deserves consideration:—

In behalf of the Harvard Club of New York, we respectfully present as a candidate for Overseer of Harvard University, Mr. John O. Sargent of New York, of the class of 1830. Under the recent amendment of the Massachusetts Statutes, he is beyond question eligible for that office, and we ask the aid of our fellow-alumni in securing his nomination and election.

Mr. Sargent has been for three years the President of the Club, and has taken, personally, an active part in the discussion which has resulted in the passage by the Massachusetts Legislature of the bill rendering eligible non-residents of the State. He is a gentleman of leisure, and takes great interest in the affairs of the University. We feel confident that, if elected, he will be able regularly to attend the meetings of the Board, and be a valuable member thereof.

We request those who favor Mr. Sargent's candidacy to return his name to the Nominating Committee in response to their usual circular, as well as to support him at the polls in Cambridge on Commencement Day.

WILLIAM E. WORTHEN (1838),
ALBERT G. BROWNE, Jun. (1853),
FRANCIS M. WELD (1860),
EDMUND WETMORE (1860),
CHAS. C. BEAMAN, Jun. (1861),
JAMES T. KILBRETH (1863),
WILLIAM MONTGOMERY (1867),
FRANKLIN BARTLETT (1869),

Members of the Committee of the Harvard Club on Overseers.

GRADUATES.

LOUIS H. PARKHURST (1877) is instructor in the Boston Latin School.

S. BREARLEY (1871) has given up the study of law, and gone to Oxford, Eng.

DR. A. RUPPANER (1853) is president of the "Goethe Club of the City of New York."

E. M. CHESLEY (1877) has been junior master in the Boston Latin School ever since graduation.

COL. EBENEZER R. THOMPSON (1816), now in his eighty-sixth year, is living in Dunkirk, N.Y.

JOHN W. TAYLOR (1866) is the Superintendent of Common Schools in San Francisco, Cal.

MARSHALL S. SNOW (1865) is Secretary of the Directors of the University Club of St. Louis, Mo.

DR. JOEL SEAVERNS (1850) of Roxbury is the State Medical Examiner, R.A., for the State of Massachusetts.

W. RUSSELL FOSTER (1875) is practising law in Portsmouth, N.H., where he has been City Solicitor for the past two years.

JAMES S. GARLAND (1866) has been Secretary of the University Club of St. Louis, Mo., ever since its organization in 1872.

JOHN SAVARY (*f.* 1860) is assistant librarian of the Library of Congress, in Washington, D.C.,—a position he has held for seven years.

F. P. FISHER (1848) is one of the executive committee of the "Citizens' League of Chicago, for the Suppression of the Sale of Liquors to Minors."

THE April number of the Bulletin of the Nuttall Ornithological Club of Cambridge contains an obituary notice of Dr. Thomas Mayo Brewer (1835).

WINTHROP L. CHENERY (1867) is proprietor of the Highland Stock Farm, Belmont, where he is carrying on an extensive dairy, and breeding "Holsteins."

PERCEVAL LOWELL (1870) is now in the general freight office of the "Burlington and Missouri River Railroad in Nebraska, and Leased Lines," at Omaha, Neb.

EDWARD W. CATE (1874) is one of the Common Councilmen of the city of Newton, and is member of the following standing committees: On Accounts, On Water, and On Judiciary.

PROFESSOR FREDERIC H. HEDGE (1825), who now by collegiate seniority heads the list of the officers of the University, preached in King's Chapel, Sunday, April 11, his subject being "Light of Asia;" or, Buddhism and its founder.

AMONG the officers of the Michigan Unitarian Conference for 1880, Professor Charles E. Greene (1862) of Ann Arbor is president, and the Rev. J. N. Pardee (*f.* 1872) of Charlotte, secretary.

CHARLES ALLEN (1847) has been appointed one of a Commission to revise the Statutes of Massachusetts.

HORACE H. FURNESS (1854) has been elected one of the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania.

ALEX. PORTER BROWNE (1874) is the junior member of the firm of Browne, Holmes, & Browne, lawyers, Boston. Jabez S. Holmes, of the same firm, is a graduate of the class of 1864.

SAMUEL H. SCUDDER (*s.* 1862) presented at the general meeting of the Boston Society of Natural History, April 7, a communication on "The Devonian Insects, and their Relation to the Doctrine of Descent."

DR. BURT G. WILDER (*s.* 1862), professor of physiology, comparative anatomy, and zoölogy in Cornell University, recommends, in the New York *Medical Journal*, that preliminary dissection be practised upon the cat, because its anatomy closely resembles that of man.

EDWARD BURGESS (1871) presented April 21, at the general meeting of the Boston Society of Natural History, of which he is the secretary, a communication on "The Structure of the Mouth Organs of Butterflies, and some other points in their Anatomy."

JOHN FISKE (1863) left, May 1, for London, to deliver before the Royal Institution a course of lectures on "American Political Ideas." While in Great Britain he will deliver in June, before the Philosophical Institution at Edinburgh, four of his lectures on "America's Place in History."

PROFESSOR C. M. WOODWARD (1860) writes in reference to the April number of this paper: "I am interested in Nathaniel Thayer, inasmuch as I took a prize offered by his brother, John E. Thayer, to the class of 1860, and am now 'Nathaniel Thayer Professor of Mathematics and Applied Mechanics' in Washington University."

APRIL 14, the following named graduates were elected officers of the Channing Home, Boston, for 1880: *President*, Samuel A. Green, M.D. (1851); *Directors*, Charles P. Curtis (1845), Samuel A. Green (1851); *Clerk*, Charles P. Curtis (1845); *Physicians*, A. L. Mason, M.D. (1863), James B. Ayer, M.D. (1869), Thomas M. Rotch, M.D. (1870).

THE Boston Society for Medical Improvement has voted that a portrait be painted of the late Dr. J. B. S. Jackson (1825), "the founder of the cabinet, and for many years the most active member of the society; the portrait to be hung in the Medical Library, with a suitable inscription." The committee named below will gladly receive contributions to defray the cost: H. I. Bowditch (1828), C. D. Homans (1846), and C. P. Putnam (1865).

REV. DR. F. C. EWER (1848), of New York City, writes, "Enclosed find four dollars for subscription for *two years*. I may not have two dollars next year, so you may as well take it now, when you can get it. And, as for 1882, I may not be here to have two dollars, in which case I shall probably not want THE HARVARD REGISTER. If meantime you founder, why, then the balance due me cannot go down in a better cause."

DAVID WORCESTER (1832) devoted nearly thirty years to teaching. Beginning just after graduation, he taught until December, 1834, in the academies at Farmington and China, Kennebec County, Me.; and from 1835 to 1855 in the High School, Bangor, Me., where afterwards he was for several years superintendent of schools. For the past eleven years he has been a resident of Albion County, Io., and most of that time he has been justice of the peace. It is not a fact, however, that he aided his brother the lexicographer in the preparation of his dictionary.

REV. SAMUEL MAY (1809) attained his seventieth birthday on Sunday, April 11; on the following Monday afternoon a reception was given by his brothers and sisters at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Boardman, No. 9 Burroughs Place, Boston. There were no formal exercises. The parlors were decorated with flowers, many of them the gifts of friends. Mr. May's wife, children, grandchildren, brothers and sisters, and forty nephews and nieces were present, also fourteen members of his college-class, many of his anti-slavery friends, and others. On the same day, Mr. May's relatives paid a visit to his aged mother at her own home.

DR. SAMUEL A. GREEN (1851) a short time ago made to the Boston Public Library a present that will become more and more valuable as years roll by. It comprises a hundred and forty books and pamphlets by or relating to Benjamin Franklin, eighty different portraits and engravings, and a number of autograph letters. The collection includes various editions of books printed in several languages, and engravings which were made in many countries. The trustees of the library regard Dr. Green's gift of so much interest and importance that they will treat it as the nucleus of a special collection of Franklíniana, to be kept apart under such conditions as will insure its preservation, and tend to invite contributions for its enlargement.

GEORGE W. LYMAN of Boston, now ninety-four years of age, and the only survivor of the class of 1806, is the oldest graduate who has favored THE HARVARD REGISTER with his subscription. There are only three older graduates now living, and the publisher would be pleased to learn of their present address. They are: Joseph Head (1804), formerly of Newton, Isaac Sparhawk Gardner (1805), and James Sheafe Smith (1805). Any one knowing of their whereabouts will oblige us by sending the information.

"REMINISCENCES OF REV. WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING, D.D.," — by Elizabeth Palmer Peabody. Boston: Roberts Brothers, 1880, — is the title of a new book on the life of Dr. Channing (1798). It is a fruitful contribution to Channing literature. It helps us understand Boston's intellectual life in the first half of the present century, and introduces us to not a few persons who are still living, and who in their younger days helped give the phenomenal character to that life. Miss Peabody is a faithful chronicler, but has printed more than any but faithful students will read. Almost every one, however, can skim the book with profit. — *Justin Winsor.*

THE Massachusetts Historical Society is a pretty thorough Harvard institution. From its beginning in 1791 the graduates of the College have taken a most active part in the administration of its affairs. The following list of officers chosen April 6, 1880, shows that at the present time it is managed almost wholly by Harvard men: Robert C. Winthrop (1828), President, an office he has held for twenty-five consecutive years; Charles Francis Adams (1825) and George E. Ellis (1833), Vice-Presidents; George Dexter (1858), Recording Secretary; Charles Deane (A.M. 1856), Corresponding Secretary; Samuel A. Green (1851), Librarian; Fitch Edward Oliver (*m.* 1843), Cabinet-keeper. Four of the five members of the Executive Committee of the Council, Leverett Saltonstall (1844), Justin Winsor (1853), George B. Chase (1856), and Henry Cabot Lodge (1871), are Harvard graduates; the other member being Delano A. Goddard, the well-known editor of the Boston *Daily Advertiser*, who is a graduate of Yale. The assistant librarian is John A. Henshaw (1847).

FIVE of the professors of Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., are graduates of Harvard: viz., William G. Eliot (*t.* 1834), who is also chancellor of the university and one of the most highly esteemed men in this country: Sylvester Waterhouse (1853); James K. Hosmer (1855), whose "Short History of German Literature" is meeting with great success; C. M. Woodward (1860); and Marshall S. Snow (1865). This university is now one of the most promising educational institutions in the West. Its law school stands very high. Recently Wayman Crow, a citizen of St. Louis, gave $125,000 to be expended in an art museum, the erection of which he is in person superintending; and this year will be opened the "Manual Training School," the object of which is to give instruction in mathematics, drawing, and the English branches of a high-school course, but especially tool-instruction, which, as at present contemplated, includes carpentry, wood-turning, pattern-making, iron clipping and filing, forge-work, brazing, and soldering, and the use of machine-shop tools. A little pamphlet explaining the origin, growth, and purposes of the Manual Training School, with illustrations of the building expressly erected for it, can be obtained of Professor C. M. Woodward, St. Louis, Mo.

REV. JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE, D.D. (1829), reached his seventieth birthday on Sunday, April 4; and on the next evening the event was celebrated at the Church of the Disciples, by his congregation and a large number of friends and neighbors who filled every part of the house. The profuse decorations of smilax and flowers were very beautiful. Dr. Clarke received the congratulations of his friends in the lower room; and at eight o'clock the company adjourned to the main hall, where a literary entertainment was given. Seated on the platform with Dr. Clarke were several classmates, including Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Rev. William H. Channing, Rev. Samuel May, Professor Benjamin Peirce, and Rev. S. F. Smith. Hon. Charles Allen (1847) presided, opening the exercises with appropriate remarks, which were followed by an address from Rev. Henry W. Foote (1858). He stated among other interesting facts that Dr. Clarke was baptized at King's Chapel, April 11, 1811, and closed his address with a poem descriptive of Dr. Clarke's career. Poems written for the occasion were read by Dr. O. W. Holmes, Rev. S. F. Smith, Mrs. L. C. Whiton, and Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, who presented Dr. Clarke with a wreath of choice flowers. Letters were read from Rev. Edward E. Hale, D.D. (1839), and Rev. W. G. Eliot, D.D. (*t.* 1834) of St. Louis, Mo., and others. Rev. W. H. Channing gave some amusing reminiscences of Dr. Clarke's childhood, after which Dr. Clarke replied to his friends in a speech full of emotion. Alluding to his college class, he said, "I will not speak of the great things which some of the class have done; but the one thing for which we are thankful is the friendship and the brotherly love which has united us so tenderly so many years."

JAMES W. MERCER (1878) is practising law in Philadelphia, Penn.

LAURENS N. FRANCIS (1870) is attorney-at-law in Taunton, Mass.

C. B. TRAIL (1878) was admitted to the bar last February, and is now practising in Frederick, Md.

JOHN H. RAND (1863) is of the firm of Rand Brothers, proprietors of the St. Cloud Hotel, corner Broadway and Forty-second Street, New York City.

DR. J. F. FRISBIE (*m.* 1861) is president of the Newton Natural History Society. Much of the success of the society is due to his enthusiasm and activity.

WILLIAM A. SMITH (1843) of Worcester is agent of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co., and treasurer of the Worcester County Mechanics' Association.

SAMUEL S. GREELEY (1844) is the city and county surveyor at Chicago, Ill. By an error in our last number, Mr. Greeley's first name was given Daniel, instead of as above.

W. K. BROOKS (Ph.D. 1875) is the Director of Chesapeake Zoölogical Laboratory connected with the John Hopkins University. Under his direction a marine zoölogical laboratory will be open at Beaufort, N.C., from April 22 to Sept. 1.

THE Boston *Evening Transcript*, April 20, devotes nearly one and a half columns to the report of the earnest and heartfelt expressions of sorrow by members of the Boston Common Council, at the loss of their colleague, Joseph Healy (1870).

DR. SAMUEL KNEELAND (1840) presented to the Society of Arts, at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, April 22, a communication on "American Interoceanic Ship Transit; how and where it can best be effected, with an explanation and comparison of the various routes proposed."

PROFESSOR GEORGE M. LANE, LL.D. (1846), is spoken of in the preface to Harpers' New Latin Dictionary as follows: He "has kindly examined a large part of the book in proof, and has freely communicated, in his suggestions and corrections, the ripe fruits of his scholarship."

W. S. MARSTON (1874, and C. E. 1877) is living in Baltimore, Md., where he is taking pupils in mathematics. He announces that he will open a school there next September, in conjunction with experienced assistants, to give a thorough preparation for the universities. His own qualifications as a mathematical teacher are exceptionally good.

JOHN FISKE (1863) is preparing a preface to the eighth volume of "The Hundred Greatest Men," — a collection of engraved portraits, with biographical sketches, now publishing in London. The general preface is by R. W. Emerson (1821); and the other special prefaces are by Matthew Arnold, Dean Stanley, Froude, Helmholtz, Taine, Renan, and Max Müller. The publishers are Sampson, Low, & Co.

JOHN BULFINCH (1812) of Waldoboro', Me., writes to THE HARVARD REGISTER: "I have been much interested in its reports of the old graduates, and have learned from it for the first time of the death of my old classmate of 1812. Many of the events reported in it revived old times, and were familiar to me." The letter is written in a clear and very legible hand by Mr. Bulfinch himself, notwithstanding he is now almost ninety years of age. His only surviving classmate is Senator Peleg Sprague of Boston.

WILLIAM R. WARE (1859) and Henry Van Brunt (1854) comprise the well-known firm of Ware & Van Brunt of Boston. They stand in the front rank of American architects, and, as writers on architectural, art and other subjects, have acquired considerable reputation. Among the numerous buildings erected by them are five noteworthy churches: "The First Church in Boston" (Rev. Rufus Ellis, D.D., pastor), which is considered one of the best specimens of Boston church architecture; the Nahant Church; St. Stephen's Church at Lynn; the Third Universalist Church at Cambridge; and the peculiarly beautiful St. John's Memorial Chapel at Cambridge. Their Harvard buildings comprise the grand Memorial Hall and Sanders Theatre; Weld Hall, and the fireproof and uniquely as well as admirably constructed addition to the old Gore Hall, — the College Library. They were the architects of Stone Hall and of the Conservatory of Music at Wellesley College; of the Union Passenger Station at Worcester; of the Adams Academy at Quincy; of the St. Paul's Academy at Concord, N.H., etc. The St. John's Memorial Chapel, mentioned above, forms a part of a group of buildings erected by the same architects, and known as the Cambridge Episcopal Theological School buildings, which are universally admired for their beauty and thorough adaptation to the wants of the institution. The group includes St. John's Chapel, Lawrence Hall, Reed Hall, Burnham Hall, the Refectory, and the Deanery. For many years Mr. Ware has been professor of architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and his name and that of Mr. Van Brunt frequently occur as contributors to the *American Art Review*, *Scribner's Monthly*, *Atlantic Monthly*, the *Nation*, etc.

PAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

EDWARD P. TWING (1855) is editor of the *Homiletic Monthly*. He will soon publish his "Out-Door Life in Europe." Recently he gave a course of lectures on English Literature, at the Bethany Institute, New York City.

HERBERT C. CLAPP, M.D. (1867), is the editor of the *New-England Medical Gazette*, a monthly journal of homœopathic medicine now in its fifteenth year. Dr. Clapp is also instructor in auscultation and percussion in the Boston University School of Medicine, physician to the Heart and Lungs Department of the College Dispensary, and one of the attending physicians to the Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital. About a year ago he published (through Houghton, Osgood, & Co.), "A Tabular Handbook of Auscultation and Percussion," which has had a good sale.

THE LONDON TIMES ON UNSECTARIAN THEOLOGY.

IT is very interesting to find the regular Edinburgh correspondent of the London *Times* urging upon the National universities unsectarian theological instruction and in the exact terms used in regard to the Harvard Divinity School. In the issue of April 12 the correspondent says all the three colleges of the Free Church are declared, in the opinion of alarmists, to be tainted with heresy. "This will be generally considered a hopeful sign,—a sign of vigorous intellectual life and moral activity, especially when the character and opinions of the persons making the complaint are taken into account." Within the Free Church there is an influential party which regards every thing that savors of freedom in criticism, and of originality in research, as dangerous; and they are resolved to uproot the hateful thing. If they wish to check the advance of new opinions which they deem dangerous, the teaching institutions of the Church are undoubtedly the places where the strangulation can be most effectively done. But thoughtful and unprejudiced minds, men who have the greatest regard for the interests of true religion, believe that "the advocates of repression are really the worst enemies of the Church. The natural tendency of the Dissenting churches is downwards. They lean in the direction of narrowness and bigotry. This is an obvious result of their democratic constitution, which tends to subordinate the learning of the clergy to the prejudices, if not also to the ignorance, of the laity. Their principle is to claim the utmost ecclesiastical freedom for the members of the Church, and at the same time to impose the utmost theological bondage on their teachers." Then speaking of the position of the Established Church, the writer says its extinction "means the abolition of the only existing home and hope for freedom of opinion and breadth of view. It means that theology is to be controlled by the likings and dislikings of the moneyed classes, and is to become in the lowest sense a bread-and-butter science. For this result the Established Church is very much to blame. That Church has insisted, and still insists, on keeping the theological teaching in the national universities in its own hands. That is to say, it has made the national theological teaching purely sectarian, and has therefore forced on the Dissenting bodies the necessity of erecting their own denominational colleges. If the universities had treated theology as a science in the same sense as ethics or psychology or physics, the sectarian colleges might still have existed, but they would have been deprived of the reason of right or of necessity."

THE EPISCOPAL THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL.

EDWARD S. CROSS and Percy C. Webber, having been ordained, are summoned away by their bishops, but hope to be able to continue their studies and pass examination with their classes.

DURING the middle week of April, the alumnus lecturer for the year, Rev. Charles R. Baker of Brooklyn, delivered three lectures in St. John's Chapel, upon the practical aspects of the clerical life. Besides the students of this school, those of the Harvard Divinity School were invited, as also undergraduates looking forward to this sacred calling, and the clergy. The attendance was good, and the lecturer gave three addresses of great suggestiveness and interest.

The first lecture was concerned with the clergyman *as a man*. It began with a definition of Christianity, as being a life, and then showed that the minister must represent that life which he seeks to inculcate. The various elements of character required for this were set forth with interest and power, and illustrated by incidents drawn from personal experience.

The second lecture was upon the clergyman *as a student*. The importance of scholarship for the ministry in this age and land was shown, and methods of study suggested. The historic method was explained and skilfully illustrated. The lecturer also urged the importance of studying with sympathy and with thoroughness, as necessary to a true apprehension of all questions, and stated with clearness the needs and inquiries that the times bring home to the minister, which he must meet.

The third lecture was upon *preaching*, which was defined, and its place explained in the work of the ministry. He then turned to its scope, and showed that its range was limited to the truth regarding Christ and his gospel. Taking up the different modes of preaching, he advocated that without notes, dwelling upon its advantages for both the clergy and people. The mode of preparation of sermons received extended treatment, and the lecturer related his own method, from the selection of the topic on Tuesday to the final completion on Saturday.

Rev. PHILLIPS BROOKS, D.D. (Harvard, 1855), will deliver his last sermon of the series requested by the Christian Brethren, in St. John's Chapel, on May 16, at 7.30 P.M. The public are invited.

THE new refectory, Burnham Hall, was opened after the Easter recess. A few Harvard students have been admitted to these commons, and some more can be taken. Those expecting to enter the ministry may find it congenial, as well as pleasant. The rate of board is fixed at $4.25 per week, with allowance for Sunday absence.

IN the second week in May, the Rt. Rev. F. D. Huntington, D. D. (*t.* 1842), Bishop of Central New York, and formerly Plummer Professor in Harvard, will deliver a course of lectures in St. John's Chapel upon the personal religion of the clergyman. Invitation will be extended to all who desire to attend this course, when the dates and hours are definitely known.

HARVARD AND THE BOSTON HERALD.

FOR the past year or two the Boston *Herald*, chiefly in the Sunday edition, has shown a spirit of extreme friendliness to the University by its full reports of Harvard news of all sorts. It has a regular reporter for the current news of the University, and special reports are of frequent occurrence. But, more than this, there is almost every week one or more historical, descriptive, or biographical sketches, each occupying from one to three columns of matter, pertaining directly to Harvard people or places. These sketches, generally, are worth printing in far more convenient shape and handsomer style than that of a daily paper, for they seem to be carefully prepared, and abound with a mass of information that will be useful for future reference. We have not at hand a file of the papers, and can recall only a few of the sketches, such as: —

Museum of Comparative Zoölogy	June 23, 1878.
Peabody Museum	Aug. 18, 1878.
Harvard Library	Sept. 1, 1878.
Harvard Societies	March 30, 1879.
Francis Parkman	Feb. 29, 1880.
Benjamin Peirce	March 14, 1880.
John Fiske	March 28, 1880.
The Botanic Garden	March 28, 1880.
The Physical Laboratory	April 2, 1880.
The Fine Arts Department	April 4, 1880.
Thomas W. Higginson	April 25, 1880.

SELF-MADE MEN.

A "SELF-MADE man" is a common, and yet an extremely misleading, expression. To many people it implies a man who has distinguished himself in business or professional life, without having had at the start the advantages of a college education, or else without having had pecuniary help. It is true that a man who succeeds in spite of those circumstances is "self-made;" but it is no less true, that a man who distinguishes himself after having enjoyed the advantages both of wealth and a college education is equally "a self-made man in the broadest sense," as the phrase often appears. For instance, the poor young man who while at college by his own work earns the cost of his education, as a stepping-stone to future pursuits, does just as meritorious work as he who enters directly some business or profession without a college education. Then, too, the rich young man who zealously studies at college, even though he has all the luxuries that wealth can afford, deserves as much credit as the student who must plod his way, provided both work equally faithfully and are alike successful. In fact, the rich young man is probably entitled to the greater credit, because he works from choice, in spite of the temptations and resources to do otherwise; whereas the poor young man works from necessity. These are three classes of successful men, and to say one is more "self-made" than the others, is unjust: it is saying that an inheritance of wealth is a detriment; yet any man is self-made who has by his own work secured success, whether he was in childhood wrapped in a piece of coarse unbleached muslin, or clothed in an elaborately embroidered dress of the finest linen. — *Arthur Linwood, Jun.*

PUBLIC MEN IN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AT the present time the following Harvard men are holding public offices in Washington: —

Charles Devens (1838), Attorney-General.

Charles P. James (1838), Judge of Supreme Court of District of Columbia.

George B. Loring (1838), Representative in Congress from Massachusetts.

J. C. Bancroft Davis (1840), Judge of Court of Claims.

Edward H. Welch (1840), Professor in Georgetown University.

William A. Richardson (1843), Judge of Court of Claims.

Frederic A. Sawyer (1844), in Coast Survey Office.

Rutherford B. Hayes (*l.* 1845), President of the United States.

George F. Hoar (1846), Senator from Massachusetts.

Charles E. Hooker (*l.* 1846), Representative in Congress from Mississippi.

Walter S. Cox (*l.* 1847), Judge of Supreme Court of District of Columbia.

Charles Henry Crane (*m.* 1847), Assistant Surgeon-General U.S.A.

Horace Davis (1849), Representative in Congress from California.

Charles F. McDonald (1849), Chief of Money-Order Bureau, Post-Office Department.

Benjamin W. Harris (*l.* 1849), Representative in Congress from Massachusetts.

Joseph H. Robinson (1850), Assistant Solicitor, Treasury Department.

Herbert Pelham Curtis (1851), Judge Advocate in Army, War Department.

William K. Rogers (*l.* 1851), Private Secretary to President Hayes.

John B. Clark (*l.* 1854), Representative in Congress from Missouri.

George D. Robinson (1856), Representative in Congress from Massachusetts.

Selwin Z. Bowman (1860), Representative in Congress from Massachusetts.

John Savary (*t.* 1860), Assistant Librarian in the Library of Congress.

Richard T. Greener (1870), Dean of Howard University Law School, and lecturer.

George C. Wing (1871), in Attorney-General's Office.

Charles H. Russell (1872), Private Secretary to Secretary of State.

Frank M. Arthur (1876), Assistant Examiner in Patent Office.

Edward S. Martin (1877), Consular Bureau of State Department.

Clifford Richardson (1877), Assistant Chemist Agricultural Department.

Parker W. Page (1877), Assistant Examiner in Patent Office.

CLUBS.

AT the annual meeting of the Maine Harvard Club at Portland, Rev. Dr. Thomas Hill (1843) was elected President, and Rev. Asa Dalton (1848) Vice-President.

AT the Harvard Club of New York, April 17, the candidates whose names were given in our last number were elected. Addresses were made by Addison Brown and Professor George L. Goodale, the latter speaking on the conditions and needs of the Botanic Garden. A committee was appointed, with power to enlarge its numbers, to take the question into consideration.

THE University Club of New York City is an assured success. Its central situation on Murray Hill, at the corner of Thirty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue, is much to its advantage, and the educational basis of the club introduces very favorable elements of growth and extension. An important feature of the club is its admission of non-resident members, with all the desirable privileges, and on easier terms of assessment. At a meeting of the club on the 16th of April, an amendment of the constitution was adopted by which graduates residing more than twenty miles from New York are eligible as non-resident members, paying only half dues; to wit, an entrance fee of fifty dollars, and twenty-five dollars annually. At least sixteen different colleges are represented in the club,—Harvard graduates numbering about one hundred. The reference library is already large, and the department of college memorabilia promises to be a very interesting one. The number of members contemplated by the constitution is nearly full, but it will no doubt be enlarged to the capacity of the club's accommodations. There is no club in the country founded on a basis more likely to insure an agreeable association. It is neither a Democratic club, like the Manhattan, nor a Republican, like the Union League; it is not a sectional club, like the New-England or Knickerbocker; for it recognizes no political party, birthplace, nor religious creed.

RECORD OF PUBLICATIONS.

[To make this record complete and accurate, it is necessary for all graduates and officers of the University to send to this office the titles and necessary explanatory matter of all their literary work which bears the date of the year 1880. The record is intended to include books, pamphlets, monographs, and contributions to dailies and periodicals, and also published music. See also "NEW BOOKS," *etc.*]

William Newell (1824). — "In Memoriam." A hymn written for the celebration of the Channing centennial anniversary in Brooklyn, N.Y., April 7. Printed privately as a leaflet.

Andrew P. Peabody (1826). — "The Life and Character of Channing, and his influence upon the Religious Thought and Development of the Age." A sermon preached in the Church of the Saviour, Brooklyn, N.Y., April 6. Pamphlet.

"A Summer Tour in Russia." In an occasional paper, the *Avenue*, dated Cambridge, April, 1880.

"William Ellery Channing." *Christian Union*, New York, April.

James Freeman Clarke (1829). — "Channing's Place in History." *Christian Register*, April 17.

William H. Channing (1829). — An address delivered at the Channing centenary celebration in Newport, R.I., April 7. *Christian Register*, April 17.

"Mr. Channing to Dr. Miner. Dr. Channing's Universal Optimism — a Reply." Boston *Daily Advertiser*, April 12.

Oliver Wendell Holmes (1829). — "To James Freeman Clarke." A poem read at his seventieth birthday anniversary.

John H. Morison (1831). — "William Ellery Channing." *Unitarian Review*, April.

Wendell Phillips (1831). — "Some of the Liberal Clergy and the Temperance Question." A reply to James Freeman Clarke's article on the St. Botolph Club in the *Independent* for April 1. Boston *Daily Advertiser*, April 19.

Henry W. Bellows (1832). — "William Ellery Channing: his Opinions, Genius, and Character." A discourse given at Newport, R.I., on the celebration of the centenary of his birth, April 7, 1880. *Christian Register*, April 10.

"Bartol's 'Principles and Portraits.'" A review of the new book of the Rev. Dr. C. A. Bartol (*t.* 1835). *Christian Register*, April 10.

"Personal Immortality." *Christian Register*, March 27.

Charles T. Brooks (1832). — A poem read at the Channing centenary celebration in Newport, R.I. *Christian Register*, April 17.

William G. Eliot (*t.* 1834). — "On the Newport Memorial." *Christian Register*, April 3.

A Temperance Appeal. Reprinted from the *Globe-Democrat*, St. Louis, Mo. *Christian Register*, April 24.

C. A. Bartol (*t.* 1835). — "Channing and the Liberal Faith." *Christian Register*, March 27.

"Theological Changes." *Unitarian Review*, April.

Christopher P. Cranch (*t.* 1835). — "Talent and Genius." A poem. *Atlantic Monthly*, May.

"Aspiration." A short poem in an occasional publication, the *Avenue*, dated Cambridge, April.

R. P. Stebbins (*t.* 1837). — "Dr. Asa Gray's Lectures." *Christian Register*, April 3 and 10.

Rufus Ellis (1838). — An address given at the Channing centenary celebration in Brooklyn, N.Y. *Christian Register*, April 17.

"The Centennial of Channing." A sermon preached in the First Church, Boston, by the minister of the church (Rufus Ellis), and printed by request of the society. A neat 16-page pamphlet, printed by George H. Ellis, Boston, 1880.

Edward E. Hale (1839). — "From New Year to Midsummer." A new series of sermons, to consist of twenty, beginning with January. Each sermon is published the week after its delivery, in a pamphlet of about 10 pages. The whole series is sold at $1 by George H. Ellis, 101 Milk Street, Boston. The subjects of those already published in the present series are: —

"Time and Grief."
"The Centennial of the Constitution."
"Public Worship."
"Aggressive Christianity."
"Mary Magdalene."
"The Shiftless."
"God's Love."
"Where will Sect Go?"
"Conscience and Will."
"Exaggeration."
"Spirit, Letter, and Tradition."
"Palm Sunday."
"Life and its Enemies."
"Union and Communion."
"The Channing Centennial."
"Doing the Will."

Samuel Kneeland (1840). — "The Mineralized Phosphatic Guanos of the Equatorial Pacific Islands," and "Phenomena of the Frozen Well at Decorah, Iowa." Vol. xx., Proceedings Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., published April, 1880.

Joseph H. Allen (1840). — "William Ellery Channing, A Sketch of the Man, the Theologian, the Reformer." *Unity*, April 2 and 16.

Thomas W. Higginson (1841). — "Woman Suffrage in the Massachusetts Legislature." *Woman's Journal*, April 3.

"None Whatever." *Woman's Journal*, April 10.

"Conversation at Home." *Woman's Journal*, April 17.

"Our Puritan Mothers." *Woman's Journal*, April 24.

Charles C. Perkins (1843). — "Olympia as it was and as it is" (continuation). *American Art Review*, April.

"The Art of Casting in Plaster among the Ancient Greeks and Romans" (second and concluding notice). *American Art Review*, April.

Asa Gray (A.M. 1844). — "Natural Science and Religion." Two lectures delivered to the theological school of Yale College by Asa Gray. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Charles Eliot Norton (1846). — "Painting and Sculpture in their Relation to Architecture." *American Art Review*, April.

Calvin Ellis (1846). — "The Significance of Albuminuria as a Symptom." Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, April 15, 22, and 29.

Grindall Reynolds (*t.* 1847). — "The Relation of Channing to the Unitarian Movement." *Unitarian Review*, April.

William R. Alger (*t.* 1847). — A discourse delivered at the Channing centenary celebration in Cincinnati, O. *Christian Register*, April 17.

Josiah P. Cooke (1848). — "Notice of Bertheholt's Thermo-Chemistry." *American Journal of Science*, April.

Joel Seaverns (1850). — "One Thousand Deaths in the 'Knights of Honor.'" This is an analysis of the results of the co-operative life-insurance department of the organization, which has a membership of nearly 60,000 adult males in 33 States of the Union. The analysis relates chiefly to the causes and localities of the first 1,000 deaths, and a comparison with the mortality rate of other organizations. It is a four-page sheet, reprinted from the Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*.

Henry Clarke (*m.* 1850). — "Cases of Ovariotomy." Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, April 8.

John Avery (1850) was not the author of the review of Goodwin's Greek Grammar, credited to him in the April issue of this paper.

William W. Goodwin (1851). — Δίκαι ἀπὸ συμβολων and δίκαι συμβολαιαι. Article in the *American Journal of Philology*, No. 1, comprising a discussion as to (1) how far the allies of Athens were required to bring their lawsuits to Athens for trial: (2) what were the δίκαι ἀπὸ συμβόλων; (3) whether the συμβόλαιαι δίκαι of Thucydides, I. 77, are identical with the δίκαι ἀπὸ συμβόλων.

Justin Winsor (1853). — "The College Library." Being a part of one of the Circulars of Information issued by the Bureau of Education, at Washington, D.C. In this article (Circular No. 1, 1880, entitled "College Libraries as Aids to Instruction") Mr. Winsor endeavors to show how a very large library may be utilized in assisting the training of a collegiate course.

John C. Kimball (*t.* 1859). — "Shall We Use Tools?" A plea for "controversial Unitarianism." *Christian Register*, April 3.

George L. Chaney (1859). — "Channing's Relation to the Charities and Reforms of his Day." *Unitarian Review*, April.

Albert Stickney (1859). — "Government Machinery." *International Review*, May.

Charles S. Peirce (1859). — "On the Ghosts in Rutherfurd's Diffraction-Spectra." *Amer. Jour. Math.*, vol. ii., No. 4.

"A Quincuncial Projection of the Sphere." *Id.*

William C. Gannett (1860). "The Unitarian Movement in America, and Channing's Relation to it." *Unity*, April 16.

Edward Wigglesworth (1861). — "Recent Progress in Dermatology and Syphilis." Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, April 22 and 29.

Thomas B. Curtis (1862). — "Recent Progress in Urinary Surgery." Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, April 1.

N. S. Shaler (*s.* 1862). — "Notes on the Submarine Coast Shelf or Hundred-fathom Detrital Fringe." Vol. xx., Proceedings Boston Society of Natural History, published April, 1880.

A. E. Verrill (*s.* 1862). — "Synopsis of the Cephalopoda of the North-Eastern Coast of America. Brief Contributions to Zoölogy from the Museum of Yale College. No. xlvi." American Journal of Science, vol. xix., pp. 284-295, pl. xii.-xvi. April, 1880.

John T. Hassam (1863). — "Boston Taverns, with some Suggestions on the Proper Mode of Indexing the Public Records." A reprint from the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, for July, 1877, October, 1879, and January, 1880. Pamphlet, 14 pp.

John W. Chadwick (*t.* 1864). — An ode read at the Channing centenary celebration in Brooklyn, N.Y. *Christian Register*, April 17.

Thomas Dwight (1866). — "Skulls, Brains, and Souls." *International Review*, May.

George T. Curtis (1868). — "McClellan's Last Service to the Republic." *North American Review*, May.

Alfred D. Chandler (1868). — Argument against the annexation of Brookline to Boston before the Committee on Towns of the Massachusetts Legislature, Thursday, March 11, 1880. Pamphlet, 46 pp.

F. Gordon Morrill (*m.* 1869). — "A Case of Malignant Disease of the Uterus." Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, April 15.

Edward H. Bradford (1869). — "Recent Progress in Orthopedic Surgery." Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, April 15.

John H. Clifford (*t.* 1871). — "The Universal Religion." *Christian Register*, March 27.

"A Closing Word." An answer to some of the editor's criticisms on the above. *Christian Register*, April 24.

William E. Story (1871). — "Note on the Preceding Paper" (on the Geographical Problem of the Four Colors). *Amer. Jour. Math.*, vol. ii., No. 3.

"Note on the '15' Puzzle." *Id.*, vol. ii., No. 4.

Edward Burgess (1871). — "The Structure and Action of a Butterfly's Trunk." *American Naturalist*, vol. xiv., No. 5, pp. 313-319. 6 cuts. May, 1880.

"Recent Studies in Insect Anatomy." Third Annual Address of the President of the Cambridge Entomological Club. *Psyche*, vol. iii., No. 71, pp. 27-43, March, 1880.

Walter Channing (*m.* 1872). — "The Study of Psychological Medicine." Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, April 1.

Willard Brown (1875). — "The Examination System in Education." Criticising the evil effects of the examination system on the mind of the student, and suggesting reforms which he thinks necessary to make education a self-training process at Harvard and other universities. *Atlantic Monthly*, May.

J. Walter Fewkes (1875). — "Contributions to a Knowledge of the Tubular Jelly-fishes." Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, vol. vi., No. 7, pp. 127-146. 3 plates.

W. K. Brooks (Ph.D. 1875). — "The Acquisition and Loss of a Food-Yolk in Molluscan Eggs." Studies from the Biological Laboratory of the Johns Hopkins University, No. iv., pp. 105-116, 1 plate.

W. I. Stringham (1877). — "The Quaternion Formulæ for Quantification of Curves, Surfaces, and Solids, and for Barycentres." *Amer. Jour. Math.*, vol. ii., No. 3.

Frederick W. Putnam (curator of the Peabody Museum of American Archæology and Ethnology). — "'Egyptian Antiquities' found in America." *American Art Review*, April.

J. A. Allen (Assistant in Ornithology, Museum of Comparative Zoölogy). — "On Recent Additions to the Ornithological Fauna of North America." Bulletin of the Nuttall Ornithological Club, vol. v., No. 2, pp. 85-92. April, 1880.

H. A. Hagen (Professor of Entomology). — "Beitrag zur Kenntniss des Tracheensystems der Libellen-Larven." Zoölogischer Anzeiger, III. Jahrg. No. 52, pp. 157-161. Leipzig, April 5, 1880.

MARRIAGES.

[Under this head will be published gratuitously a record of marriages of Harvard alumni, when the names, date, place of marriage, etc., are known at this office.]

1870. Charles Monroe to Ella C. Hadley of Lawrence, Kan., at Lawrence, Kan., March 18.

BIRTHS.

[It is intended to record the births of the children of Harvard graduates; and we shall be pleased to receive the necessary information, either from the parents themselves or from their acquaintances.]

1850. John Avery, a son, Robert Stanley, born Dec. 14, 1879, in New York City.

1869. John M. W. Pratt, a daughter, Alice K., born Nov. 20, 1879, in Wilmington, Del.

1870. Charles B. Wilby, a son, Mitchell, born April 13, in Cincinnati, O.

1871. Theophilus G. Smith, a son, Lawrence Burleigh, born at Cambridge, April 4.

DEATHS.

[Any person learning of the decease of a graduate will please notify the publisher of the fact at once.]

1832. SAMUEL OSGOOD, in New York City, April 14.

The class of 1832, thus called to part with one of its most honored and distinguished members, is fast dwindling away. Already more than half of its number have joined the *silent majority* on the other shore. And now another voice will be heard no longer, save from the eloquent and thoughtful page, and in the air of memory. How impressively come up to me now our brother's own words, in a letter I received from him summer before last! — "The world is not given up, but my fight with it is over. . . . I have sought a quiet place of prayer in the Church of our Father. . . . The stars thicken on our list, and the number must increase; but we are at peace on that subject, and ready to go. I do not expect a long life; and, although not an invalid, I am not robust, and have been warned to be cautious."

If "a long life" means a full one, — a life crowded with worthy work, then has our friend gone, emphatically "full of years." Of that life only a short and superficial sketch can here be given. As to the spirit and soul, — the real substance of that life, — it would be found, perhaps, if one should read his multifarious writings carefully, that he himself has largely portrayed it there, showing what manner of man he was in what he did and what he tried to do, as well as interspersing bright little bits of autobiography here and there, to point a moral, or enliven a train of abstract thought.

Samuel Osgood was born in Charlestown, Mass., Aug. 30, 1812. His playground was the then bare slope of the old Battle-hill, and the margin of the (literally to his childhood) *Mystic* River. Would it be fanciful to say that manly valor and a vein of the mystical mingled in his nature? His pastor was James Walker. His father died when he was only five years old. Having prepared himself for college in two years, he entered Harvard in 1828, a poor boy, morbidly sensitive, ambitious and conscientious, and was obliged, as were some of the rest of us, to eke out his support by manual services, such as taking care of recitation-rooms, etc. I do not believe his college bills for the four years amounted to over six hundred dollars (the smallest allowance for one year in the present estimates).

When he first appeared among us, there was a certain stiffness and (apparent) *hauteur* which repelled general familiarity. Still he was respected and esteemed by all, and those who looked beneath the surface found there qualities of kindliness and moral worth which led to a lasting intimacy.

He soon showed himself a hard student, a brilliant scholar, an extensive and retentive reader, and a ready writer, and evinced a great ambition to take a high rank in all branches of study. He made his mark already, as one destined to be a man of multifarious attainment, and vast versatility of application. How eminently he fulfilled such destiny, the subsequent fifty years have abundantly shown.

In all the college societies, and on all commemorative occasions, he was one of the very foremost in his public spirit and activity. His exhibition oration on "Individual Influence," his Hasty Pudding oration on "Heart and Head in Education," his class oration on the "Conduct of Life" — are all well remembered. He retained through life, and in all his letters to me constantly expressed, an ardent and childlike class-feeling, and love and reverence for old Harvard.

In the Class Book over date of May 28, 1832, Osgood, unlike many, if not most, of his classmates (who gave only superficial and bantering accounts of themselves), wrote a careful and candid description of his character, showing how he made his very virtues seem faults, and how his very "failings leaned to virtue's side." Happily all his faults (mostly on the surface) were overborne by the goodness of his heart, and the feeling that under God he had to depend on himself, and a strong love of learning and of absolute excellence.

On leaving college he decided, not without hesitation (having at first wished to keep school a while), upon entering at once the Divinity School. There his natural assiduity of study was, if possible, made more intense than ever by his new occasion of applying his knowledge of German, which he had acquired as one of the first class taught by Dr. Follen in our sophomore year. And yet it seemed to him, as he wrote to me, looking back on those years of theological study from the *real* life of parish and pulpit, as if they had been spent in *busy idleness*.

On leaving the school, after preaching in various towns of New England, such as Scituate, Keene, Augusta, and making a tour to the West, where he preached in Cincinnati, in 1837 he accepted a call to the beautiful village of Nashua, N.H., where he continued for four years. In 1841 he was called to the Westminster Church in Providence, R.I. There he staid seven years, and in 1849, after some reluctance, was persuaded to go to the Church of the Messiah, in New York, where he continued twenty years, and this was the last parish of which he took charge. In 1857 he received from his *alma mater* the well-merited Doctorate of Divinity.

In 1843 he had married Ellen H. Murdock; and his domestic life was always eminently happy, both in the city and at his country-seat in Fairfield, Conn., called by him "Waldstein," his life in which he used to picture so genially in letters to the *Christian Register*. His wife and three daughters live to treasure the memory of those precious years in their hearts.

In his parish relations he was ever the diligent and faithful pastor, the thoughtful and instructive preacher; specially devoted to the teaching and training of the young, and particularly interested in the church forms and festivals. His beautiful Easter services will long abide in the memory of his parishioners.

In the pulpit and on the platform he combined extempore readiness with a marvellous memory. He once told me that he had in his head some fifty sermons from which he could draw forth and deliver any one at an hour's notice.

With the pen he was even readier than with the voice. The beginning of his literary life was in translation from the German, first of Ohlhausen's "History of the Passion" in 1839; and next of De Wette's Ethics in Ripley's "Foreign Series" in 1842. In 1851 came out his "Studies in Christian Biography;" in 1854 his "God with Man, or Footprints of Providential Leaders;" the same year "The Hearth Stone;" in 1855 "Mile-Stones in Life's Journey;" "Student Life," in 1860; "American Leaves," in 1867; and his last thought had been a book to be called "The Renaissance in America."

And yet this is but the half of the story. If we could gather together all his scattered magazine-articles, and the newspaper reports of all his speeches, on all sorts of occasions (his magazine-papers alone, in the *Western Messenger*, the *Christian Examiner*, the *North American*, and *Harper's Monthly*, would certainly exceed two hundred), even those who already think of him as a singularly prolific writer would be amazed at the extent of his lore, and the vast amount of solid thought he has given to the world.

On resigning his New York post, in 1869, Dr. Osgood made a tour to Europe, where he had interesting intercourse with many distinguished churchmen; and soon after his return transferred his church relations to the Episcopal communion. From that time, however, he seemed disinclined to assume the charge of any parish, preferring to give his thoughts untrammelled to the world. His communications to the *Evening Post*, to *Harper's*, and to religious papers, show a beautiful spirit of Christian catholicity and brotherly kindness.

Although the passion he had for knowledge and for systematizing doubtless created the impression of a certain philosophic dryness in some of his work, there was really in the man an immense deal of heart and soul and genuine sentiment. He was a true and tried friend, and to serve a friend he would go far, and make great sacrifices. Though, as has been said, he had, a few years since, changed his church relations; still, for the brethren of his old communion he always cherished a warm attachment, and took every occasion to express it. He has gone up, a faithful servant, to the Church of the Father, the Elder Brother, and the saints of all ages, communions, and climes. — *Charles T. Brooks.*

SAMUEL OSGOOD.

IN MEMORIAM.

A HEAVY shadow falls upon my heart;
And, as I look on thy familiar face,
Dear Mother Harvard! where it pictured lies
Forever in the world of memory,
The shadow of that cloud of sorrow dims
Its wonted lustre; and thy aged elms
Send forth a moan of sadness to my ear.
For one is gone from earth, with whom I walked
Beneath their shade in many an hour of thought,
Calm contemplation and companionship.
A deeper shadow now hangs o'er the scene;
Yet from behind — thanks be to God! — there gleams
A brightness that reveals a world of light
Above all clouds, where, in a purer realm,
Dwell all the seekers and the sons of light,
Before the face of that Eternal Love, —
That sun whose orb behind all shadows glows.
Farewell, then, for a time, true-hearted friend!
Farewell, brave scholar! though the golden bowl
Is broken at the well of earthly life,
The eternal fount of Truth at God's right hand
Springs up to slake thy thirst for evermore!

Charles T. Brooks.

1839. THOMAS WELSH, at Norfolk, Va., March 21.

Dr. Thomas Welsh was born in Boston, Aug. 30, 1820. His father and grandfather of same name graduated at Harvard College, 1798 and 1772, respectively. Dr. Welsh graduated in 1839, and studied medicine at the Harvard Medical School, and in Paris. He held at one time the position of assistant physician of the city institutions at Deer Island. He went to California in 1849, and passed many years there, and in Australia, and as surgeon of a line of packet-ships between the two countries. During our civil war he was surgeon of the United States vessels "Gemsbok" and "Commodore Morris." Subsequently he practised medicine at Norfolk, Va., Kansas City, Mo., and Huntington, W. Va. — *Thomas Cushing.*

1850 *m.* HENRY CLARKE, at Worcester, April 16.

He was born in Marlborough, Oct. 3, 1824. He had an early preference for the medical profession; and, after taking preparatory courses at the academies of Marlborough and Leicester, he entered upon his professional education with the late Dr. Henry Sargent (*m.* 1847) of Worcester. At the Harvard Medical School he received a Boylston prize for a thesis on Gangrene of the Lungs. In 1850 he pursued his studies in the hospitals of Paris and Vienna, giving special attention to the diseases of women and children. He began practice in Worcester in 1857, and a few months later was appointed city physician. In 1862 he served on the field as one of the volunteer surgeons. He has always been recognized as an able physician, and a man of solid virtues and attractive social qualities. He married, in 1854, Rebecca F., daughter of Alfred D. Foster of Worcester. His wife and two daughters survive him. The trustees of the Memorial Hospital, of which Dr. Clarke was vice-president, held a special meeting, April 17, and passed resolutions showing their high estimate of the character and ability of the deceased.

1850. CHARLES ARCHIBALD ROBERTSON, at his home, No. 184 State Street, Albany, N.Y., April 1.

The deceased was born in Mobile, Ala., Oct. 15, 1825, and his parents were Archibald Thomas Robertson and Sarah Carrico. He was educated at Phillips Exeter Academy, Harvard College, Tremont Medical School, Harvard Medical School, Jefferson Medical College, and was also a pupil of Dr. Henry I. Bowditch of Boston. From the Albany *Evening Journal*, April 2, we learn that "Dr. Robertson first began the practice of his profession in Boston, where he obtained considerable eminence; and after the war of the Rebellion he removed to this city, where he has ever since resided. His specialty was ophthalmology and otology, the special study of which he pursued in attendance at the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, Boston, Willis Hospital, Philadelphia, St. Mark's Hospital, Dublin, and the Cliniques of MM. Desmarres and Sichel of Paris. In the practice of his profession in this city, Dr. Robertson achieved the highest rank; and patients from all parts of the State and country resorted to him for advice and treatment.

"The deceased was a member of the Medical Society of Albany County, of which he had been censor, a member of the American and International Ophthalmological Societies and the American Otological Society. He has been a delegate to the American Medical Association, and served several years ago as a delegate to the Medical Society of the State of New York, of which he afterwards became a permanent member. His medical writings consist principally of monographs, critiques, and reports of cases, among which were 'Some Curious Reflex Phenomena after Injury of the Eye,' July, 1870; 'Review of Report of Last Illness of Dr. Alden March,' January, 1870; 'Medical Ethics and Medical Dissensions,' January, 1871; 'An Eye Case in the Courts,' December, 1873; 'Diagnosis of Diseases of the Eye,' February, 1874; 'Old Eyes made New, or Injury from Eye-Cups,' February, 1875; and 'Obituary of Dr. J. V. P. Quackenbush.' He was surgeon of the 159th Regiment, N.Y.V., and was with it in the Red River and Port Hudson campaigns. At Irish Bend his regiment encountered a masked battery, and many of the men were killed and wounded. He was also acting division surgeon at Port Hudson. At the time of his death, he was ophthalmic and aural surgeon at St. Peter's Hospital, the City Hospital, and the Troy Eye and Ear Relief. Some years ago he organized an eye and ear relief department in connection with St. Peter's Hospital. He has served with distinction in the Board of Public Instruction, and also held the position of President of the Young Men's Association. In his death the medical profession loses one of its most skilled members, and the community one of its best citizens. In 1853 he married Ellen A. Fuller of Cambridgeport. His remains were interred in Mount Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge."

1851 *m.* JOHN POND ORDWAY, at 1672 Washington Street, Boston, April 27.

He was born in Salem, April 4, 1824, and was the son of Aaron and Catherine Ordway. He took a Franklin medal at the Boston public schools. He at first chose music as his profession, wrote several songs which became popular, and organized the once famous troupe of vocalists known as Ordway's Æolians, which gave entertainments in Harmony Hall and afterwards in Ordway Hall, formerly the old Province House, in Boston. He was one of the first surgeons in the field after the late war broke out, and was at one time an active member of Post 15, G. A. R. He was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature in 1868, of the Boston School Committee from 1862 to 1875 inclusive, and of the Boston Common Council from 1863 to 1865 inclusive. He was president for five years of the Massachusetts Anglers' Association, now the Fish and Game Association; a member of the New-England Guards upwards of twenty-five years; at one time surgeon of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, and for thirty years was prominently identified with the Masonic fraternity.

1865 *m.* JOSEPH WEBSTER, at his residence in Acushnet Village, April 16, in his thirty-ninth year.

He was the only child of the late Dr. Joseph W. Webster, and was born in West Dennis. At the age of nine years his parents removed to New Bedford, where the deceased graduated at the High School. He spent some years in the practice of medicine on the Northern Pacific coast, having received an appointment by the United States as physician to the Indians. He returned to New Bedford about twelve years ago, and associated himself with his father. He was much interested in educational matters, and was a member of the School Committee of New Bedford for three years. He took an active interest in the affairs of the local Congregational church, and was at one time the superintendent of its Sunday school. Besides a wife he leaves five children.

1865 *m.* HENRY JOHNSON, at No. 14 South Sixth Street, New Bedford, April 19.

Throughout the Rebellion he was assistant surgeon in the United States Navy. About 1867 he settled in New Bedford, where he has lived ever since. He was a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and also of the New Bedford Medical Club. For several years he was city physician, and had filled the position of Medical Examiner for the Third Bristol District since the creation of that office in 1877, and was also physician to the jail and the House of Correction. He was born in Wagner, Me., in 1832.

1867. GEORGE HENRY TRIPP, at Washington, D.C., April 8.

His parents were Alonzo and Abigail Baker Tripp, and he was born at Yarmouth, May 30, 1843. He fitted for college at the Roxbury Latin School. He was the author of "Student Life at Harvard," and it is said that he had just completed a second book upon which he had spent about one year. His wife — Rebecca Vandervoort, a granddaughter of Roswell Gleason of Dorchester — and three children survive him.

1870. JOSEPH HEALY, in Boston, April 18.

He was born in Boston, Aug. 6, 1849, and was the only son of Hon. John P. Healy, City Solicitor of Boston. After a short term at the Chauncy Hall School, he was fitted for college at the Boston Latin School, where he graduated in 1866. At Harvard he received the degree of A.B. in 1870, and LL.B. in 1873. In the latter year he was admitted to the Suffolk bar, and began the practice of law in Boston, continuing in it till his death. He was recently admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States, at Washington, D. C. He was one of the trustees of the valuable estate of the late Peter B. Brigham, and of the Franklin Savings Bank of Boston, a member of the Boston Common Council (serving his second term in that body at the time of his death), Secretary of the Boston Latin School Association, Vice-President of the Boston Young Men's Benevolent Association, a member of the Boston Bar Association, the Union, St. Botolph, Pendennis, and Boston Antiquarian clubs, and of the Boston Memorial Society, and while in college of the Institute of 1770, the O. K. and the Φ.B.K. In 1878 he delivered the annual Fourth of July oration before the City Government of Boston.

He died shortly before midnight on the 18th of April, 1880, after an illness of less than three days, leaving a widow and an infant daughter. His funeral took place at King's Chapel on the 22d of April, and was largely attended not alone by his associates, but also by many prominent citizens, who by their presence testified to their sense of the public loss in the death of a young man of great ability, honesty, and integrity, for whom a career of brilliant usefulness had been generally anticipated. — *Henry F. Jenks.*

1876. GARDNER THOMAS, in New York, April 14.

He left college in 1874, and kept up his studies in the hope of returning to graduate with his class; but, circumstances preventing, he entered the office of D. Appleton & Co., New York, and continued there until his death. He will be remembered by all who were fortunate enough to have known him at Cambridge as a true friend, quiet, honorable, whole-souled, and manly. — *W. L. Chase, Class Secretary.*

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